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BREZHNEV GREETS PEACE MARCH-81, STATES ARMS POLICY

LD051720 Moscow TASS in English 1613 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 5 Aug, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev has sent a message of greetings to the participants in the Peace March-81 which says:

"Dear friends,

"In response to your address I am glad to convey heartfelt greetings to the participants in the Peach March-81--women and men who have covered hundreds of difficult kilometers and displayed real courage to carry through the countries of Western Europe the vigorous call not to deploy new nuclear missile weapons, to stop the arms race and to ensure peace and security for European peoples. Your initiative has embodied the mounting protest of the European peoples against the transformation of West European countries into a cockpit of a devastating nuclear war.

"Soviet people have followed with great attention and sympathy the progress of the Peace March-81. We hold dear and understand the noole motives which impelled its participants to set out on such a long march, which encouraged thousands of people in various countries to join this initiative.

"The struggle for detente, for the limitation and reduction of armaments, for general and complete disarmament is the principled and consistent policy of the Soviet Union. We support the idea of setting up a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, favour the transformation of the entire European Continent into a zone of peace, security and goodneighbourliness. We adhere to the principle of equal security and regard as dangerous and inadmissible the attempts to gain military superiority by arms build-up.

"All outstanding issues, including those related to medium-range nuclear missile weapons, must be resolved at the table of equal and effective negotiations. We are always prepared for such negotiations.

"I wish the participants in the Peace March-81 and, in your person, all who are concerned over the growth of war menace and do not want a repetition of the atomic tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, new strength and successes in the struggle for peaceful Europe, for a peaceful future of the whole of mankind."

U.S. PRESS CITED ON MX MISSILE DEPLOYMENT PLANS

LD060238 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] The U.S. magazine TIME has informed its readers about how the destiny of the mobile MX missiles is being decided. These missiles, as is known, are to replace the Minuteman intercontinental ballistic missiles, which are land based. The magazine says that the U.S. administration favors the idea of setting the missiles up on big transport planes which could remain in the air for a week or more, thereby making them invulnerable. Basing them on land is being rejected because it would be necessary to build 4,600 silos for the whole system and the local population in the states of Utah and Nevada, where the silos were to have been dug, are protesting in defense of the environment. Air basing also has its critics since that would cost $125 billion. That is considerably more expensive than land basing, which is also not cheap.

Those taking part in the debate juggle merrily with billions and tens of billions of dollars, as though the United States had nothing better to do with them. Yet, in the present U.S. economic situation, these billions could undoubtedly be put to better use.

In the end, that is the Americans' own business, but the main thing about which silence is being kept in the debate is the danger the new missiles spell for the cause of peace. The new generation of nuclear missile weapons, say the experts, threatens strategic destabilization; that is, a situation where the sides cannot realistically assess each others potential and intentions.

ARBATOV ASSAILS U.S HEGEMONIST AMBITIONS

LD060316 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1225 GMT 5 Aug 81

["The Outmoded Ailment of Hegemonism"--TASS headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Aug (TASS)--"Motifs reflecting the aspiration toward world hegemony on the way to a return to the cold war are again dominant in the words and deeds of the United States administration, writes the journal of the CPSU Central Committee KOMMUNIST. A particularly alarming aspect is the fact that the opponents of relaxation of tension and the henchmen of the military industrial complex are once again starting to discuss the possibility of victory in a world nuclear missile war and the conditions under which the U.S. militarist clique could be the first to start and win this war.

The new relapse into global ambitions on the part of the imperialist circles of the United States is clear evidence of the loss of political equilibrium, of the unwillingness to adapt to the new situation in the world and to the changed norms of international relations, for, as Academian Georgiy Arbatov comments, "in spite of a lengthy period of relaxation of tension, a past of global pretensions and cold war just has not been fully overcome in the ruling class of the United States."

"Today's hegemonism, the author goes on, is accompanied by the sharpest aggravation of the most dangerous traditions of hegemonism--inappropriate in the modern world.

This inappropriateness is defined by the presence of the nuclear factor which modern hegemonists, blinded by brute anticommunism, are inclined either to ignore or to depreciate considerably from the point of view of its catastrophic consequences for the destinies of mankind and of civilization itself.

Such adventurism in regard to the nuclear factor inflames the mood of some U.S. circles in favor of a military solution to disputes and conflicts, whips up an atmosphere of tension and uncertainty, destabilizes the "limits of what is permitted" established on the basis of international experience and urges application of nuclear weapons. It is primarily a matter of that same stake on brute force, the primary intention of destroying the correlation of forces established between states of two social systems in favor of capitalism, and particularly of shattering the approximate military-strategic balance between the USSR and United States. Hence U.S. imperialism's moves toward stepping up the arms race, the U.S. and NATO attempt to attain military superiority in order to accomplish diktat and interference in the affairs of socialist and other independent states."

PRAVDA VIEWS DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE WORK IN GENEVA

PM051029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 81 p 5

[Igor Melnikov "Commentator's Column": "A Disarmament Program Is Being Elaborated"]

[Text] Geneva--The summer session of the Disarmament Committee is continuing its work in Geneva's Palais des Nations. This forum, which has become traditional, has elaborated a number of multilateral agreements which have yielded positive results.

This year the agenda includes questions of vital importance--nuclear disarmament, a complete and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests and the attainment of agreements on the prohibition of chemical and radiological weapons, as well as of new types of weapons of mass destruction.

Delegations from 40 countries belonging to the committee are currently engaged in elaborating a comprehensive disarmament program. The program, whose draft is to be submitted for examination by the Second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament in 1982, is to define directions and priorities in this sphere. The preparation of the comprehensive disarmament program--and the delegates at the Geneva session are aware of this--is taking place in conditions where mankind is threatened with being overwhelmed by a new, unprecedented wave of the arms race. The activation of forces which are endeavoring to reduce to naught the fruits of detente has jammed the mechanism of the various bilateral and multilateral disarmament talks.

This situation makes the elaboration of the comprehensive disarmament program particularly topical. The adoption of this program will express the states' political will to achieve real shifts in the disarmament sphere under effective international control. In the opinion of most of the committee members the chief place in the comprehensive disarmament program must go to measures to end the nuclear arms race and promote nuclear disarmament. The need for this priority is dictated by the fact that it is from nuclear weapons that the greatest threat to mankind emanates. The session delegates note with satisfaction that the Soviet Union, as was again confirmed by the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, invariably advocates the commencement without delay of talks on ending the production of all types of nuclear weapons and gradually reducing the stockpiles already accumulated to the point of completely eliminating them.

The program is also intended to include other disarmament measures. These are a ban on the development and production of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction, the reduction and elimination of conventional arms, confidence-building measures and so forth. This entire range of problems is very complex and diverse. However, if we really aspire to achieve all-embracing disarmament, mankind cannot avoid resolving them. Only then will the program which is adopted by the UN General Assembly ensure real progress along the path of disarmament.

U.S., NATO BEGIN 'OCEAN VENTURE-81' EXERCISES

LD011724 Moscow TASS in English 1706 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] New York, 1 Aug, TASS--The United States and its NATO allies today start major naval exercises codenamed "Ocean Venture-81."

NATO's naval forces will practise combat operations jointly with the navies of several Latin American states. The exercises will take place in southern and northern parts of the Atlantic Ocean, the Caribbean and the Baltic Sea region. More than 120,000 servicemen, 250 naval ships and about a thousand aircraft from 14 countries will take part.

Apart from a mammoth demonstration of naval might, the exercises are an obvious attempt to spread the action of the aggressive NATO bloc to other regions of the world, and to draw new countries which are not the NATO members into the implementation of the aggressive plans of Washington strategists. The New York TIMES admits that it is not accidental that some of the allies consented to take part in the exercise only after the United States brought pressure on them, since they believed that the exercises by far surpassed the framework of the treaty among NATO member-countries.

Oslo, 1 Aug, TASS--The Norwegian newspaper FRIHETEN writes that the holding of the major naval exercises "Ocean-Venture-81" under U.S. auspicies constituted a blatant provocation and ran counter to measures aimed at promoting detente and preserving peace. The newspaper approves the decision of the Norwegian Government which refused to take part in the exercises which, in its words, surpass the sphere of action of the NATO bloc.

Lisbon, 1 Aug, TASS--A spokesman for the military command of Portugal said that the country would not take part in the "Ocean Venture-81" NATO naval exercises.

SCHEDULED NATO EXERCISES IN WESTERN EUROPE NOTED

LD060622 Moscow TASS in English 0613 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Washington, 6 Aug, TASS--The United States and its partners in the North Atlantic bloc are stepping up military preparations in Western Europe. Big NATO exercises codenamed "Reforger-81" and "Crested Cat-81" will be held there in August, the Pentagon announced. Some 15,000 servicemen of the Army and Air Force will be lifted to Europe for the exercises in addition to the American troops permanently stationed there.

U.S., USSR CONCLUDE 1-YEAR EXTENSION OF GRAIN DEAL

LD061153 Moscow TASS in English 1142 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Vienna, 6 Aug, TASS--Soviet-American talks on extending the operation of the agreement of October 20, 1975 on grain deliveries have ended here.

The sides signed a memorandum on mutual understanding between the Government of the USSR and the Government of the United States on the extension by one year of the grain agreement. In accordance with the memorandum grain deliveries will amount to 6-8 million tons.

FIRST ROUND OF REAGAN-AS-SADAT TALKS REPORTED

LD060834 Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Washington, 6 Aug, TASS--TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports:

On his first day in Washington President as-Sadat of Egypt, here on an official visit, was received at the White House by President Reagan, met with Vice-President Bush, Secretary of State Haig, Defense Secretary Weinberger.

Statements by the parties to the negotiations testify to the desire of both sides to continue expanding "military-strategic cooperation", to Washington's intention to continue unconditional support to Israel, and to As-Sadat's further capitulation and betrayal of the interests of Arab peoples.

A highly-placed representative of the administration told correspondents that after the first exchange of "compliments", Reagan and As-Sadat immediately got down to discussing questions of U.S. military aid to Egypt and the strategic situation in the Middle East. As-Sadat brought to the United States an additional "purchase list" of armaments--F-16 fighter-bombers, tanks, armoured carriers, missiles, etc. American military deliveries to Cairo already amount to 3,500 million dollars.

The Egyptian president has arrived in Washington at a time of his growing isolation in the Arab world, and in Egypt itself.

As-Sadat today will have further meetings with Reagan, Haig, CIA Director Casey and other representatives of the administration.

IZVESTIYA ON U.S. ANTI-SOVIET POLICY IN ASIA

PM060917 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Kudryavtsev column "Opinion of a Political Observer": "The Alliance's Sharp Corners"]

[Text] Not infrequently discussions can be found in the foreign press as to whether the R. Reagan administration's foreign policy has already been formed or whether it is still in the formation stage. However, in practice the world has been dealing with the new U.S. administration's foreign policy for more than 6 months now and so has a right to judge its orientation.

Among the many assessments of that policy in general and with respect to individual regions, the epithet "rash" occurs with increasing frequency. Blinded by anti-Sovietism, the Washington leaders have proved incapable of objectively assessing the realities of the modern era and taking into account the interests and opinions of America's allies (in connection with the Ottawa conference of the leaders of the seven leading capitalist countries, NEWSWEEK magazine wrote that "the Europeans knew very well that they are listened to politely, but no more"). The consequence of this approach will certainly be results directly opposed to those which the U.S. ruling clique is now counting on.

All this can also be applied to American policy in Asia--as regards both its northwest and its southeast regions. As far as the underlying U.S. design in Asia and the western Pacific is concerned, it amounts, on the whole, to gradually putting together some kind of military alliance there, consisting of the United States, Japan and China. The pivot of this complex, according to the Pentagon's ideas, must be anti-Soviet policy--after all, there is no other idea which unites all three countries. Or rather, on the contrary: The political circles in those three states which talk about this "Pacific community" approach the problem purely selfishly, counting on making use of the community, in the event of its creation, in their own interests. Moreover, each of them dreams of dominance in Asia.

American leaders themselves speak openly of the hegemonist U.S. aims and claims. Thus U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, addressing a conference on national security affairs at Fort McNair on 16 July, stated: "The United States is and must forever remain a global power with global concerns and responsibilities which are an integral part of our national security and our interests." That is expressed clearly enough and extremely frankly.

The United States is acting on the basis of this principle in Asia. For instance, the United States has prepared for Japan--in a future alliance or outside such an alliance--the role of blind tool of the American hegemonists in Asia and the western Pacific. R. Allen, the U.S. President's national security adviser, addressing a symposium on American-Japanese relations in July, expressed the desire for Japan to help establish "American leadership" throughout the world. As is clear from this statement, Japan must also give the United States assistance in ensuring its hegemony in regions rich in natural resources.

In discussing U.S.-Japanese relations the foreign press often refers to Japan's commitments under the "security treaty" between them. But much water has flowed under the bridge since it was concluded and renewed. U.S. appetites have also increased in that time. At the time of the conclusion of the first "security treaty" in 1951, it basically guaranteed the United States military bases on the Japanese islands. At the time the idea was current in Japan that the bases would operate only in wartime and then only if Japan's security was threatened from outside.

Now the United States has not only consolidated its hold on its bases on the Japanese islands but, in the light of its present strategy, it regards them as ensuring a U.S. "military presence" in Northeast Asia. Moreover it is demanding that Japan increase its armed forces despite constitutional limitations and gives broad interpretation of the distances which Japan's armed forces can travel from its own shores. The United States openly expresses the intention of making Japan its gendarme in the western Pacific, particularly in the event of the shipment of the American armed Rapid Deployment Force from there to the Near East.

Whereas, Pentagon figures reason, Japan can interpret its functions and duties under the "security treaty" in its own way, once incorporated in the "union of three," its policy will be wholly and entirely subordinated to American hegemonist designs and directed first and foremost against the Soviet Union. It is to this end that American ruling circles are doing everything they can to fan the so-called "territorial problem" artifically created by Japanese militarists and revanchists and are insisting on Japan's impositon of economic sanctions against the Soviet Union, although they are disadvantageous to Japan.

However, Japan is pursuing its own hegemonist goals in the planned Pacific community. Back in 1962 the then Japanese prime minister, H. Ikeda, stated at a press conference: "Japan plays the part of a center grouping other countries around it, particularly the countries of Asia and Africa." Japan, according to Ikeda, must be an intermediary between the countries of Asia and Africa on the one hand and the United States and Western Europe on the other.

Now, 19 years later, the present Japanese prime minister, Suzuki, on a visit to Indonesia, has stated that Japan, as an Asian country, intends to continue to "represent the views" of Southeast Asian countries at various international forums. Well, the vagueness of this formula cannot conceal the hegemonist impulses of the Japanese ruling circles.

However, it must be borne in mind that there are circles in Japan which have not lost the ability to think realistically. Here is a typical example: On 20 July Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry proclaimed a "course of the all-round revision of Japan's foreign trade policy with respect to the USSR with a view to developing trade relations between the two countries." As the newspaper YOMIURI reported, the ministry came to the conclusion that "from the viewpoint of the comprehensive safeguarding of Japan's security it is not expedient to follow blindly in the wake of U.S. policy." It is not hard to see that the very phrase "comprehensive safeguarding" is directly opposed to the diehard anti-Soviet policy foisted on Japan by the United States.

Of course, Japan is tied to the United States not only by the "security treaty" and not only by the presence of military bases on the Japanese islands, but also by the fact that 20-25 percent of its imports and exports are accounted for by the United States. So the United States can always use economic blackmail, and not for nothing does Japan attach such great significance to the Chinese market, being forced to resign itself to Beijing's costly game of concluding and then canceling contracts for the delivery of industrial equipment. For Beijing this is also a lever by means of which Japan can be pushed onto a path advantageous to the Beijing hegemonists and anti-Sovietists.

The PRC leaders, together with the United States and Japan, are taking part in anti-Soviet activity on the Asian Continent solely on the basis of their own chauvinist interests. They are pushing Japan onto an anti-Soviet course, while they want to use the United States to strengthen their own positions, exploiting anti-Sovietism to this end. This line can be seen particularly clearly on the question of China's acquisition of American arms and arms production technology.

Trying to justify a deal of a military nature with the United States in the eyes of the Chinese population, Beijing talks about the need to modernize its Armed Forces. But even with American participation, this is no easy matter. The PRC is a country with an illiterate peasantry, from whom new recruits are drawn, and they must be trained. The shah's Iran, in its day, invited about 40,000 American military instructors to the country. On the scale of China, this figure must be multiplied by at least 10. Xenophobic Beijing can hardly adopt such a measure and agree to a U.S. "military presence" on Chinese territory. That would be hard to believe.

In this respect there was a very significant article in the Swiss newspaper NEUE ZURCHER ZEITUNG, entitled "Alliance of China's Interests With the West." The author of the article, who recently visited the PRC, expresses doubt as to whether Beijing will tie its own hands by officially entering into any alliance with the United States. "In Beijing," the newspaper stresses, "it is certain that nobody is even considering joining Western alliances or signing a new alliance treaty."

It is therefore a question of precisely an alliance of interests.

Perhaps that is why the United States, despite its flirtation with Beijing, is providing itself with a guarantee just in case, by retaining the Taiwan problem as a trump card against the rival hegemonists in Asia.

But while the claimants to hegemony in Asia seek a formula for the "alliance of interests" which is satisfactory to all of them, the byproducts of the rash U.S. policy are making themselves felt with increasing force. Beijing, enlisting the American imperialists' support, has stepped up its provocative policy against Kampuchea and redoubled its threats against Socialist Vietnam. It is trying to set the ASEAN states against the countries of Indochina and thereby facilitate its own progress in Southeast Asia. An explosive situation is thus created which threatens to turn against U.S. interests and against the interests of its ally--Japan.

The U.S. anti-Soviet policy is creating favorable conditions in Asia for new local conflicts, which could easily become regional or even global. All this is happening because the U.S. leaders are reluctant to reckon with the real situation which has become established in Asia since the war, and in particular since the U.S. defeat in Vietnam. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev says, the "recognition of reality has always been an important element in a wise foreign policy."

The present U.S. leaders are clearly lacking in this. That is why their actions and plans could easily turn into an anti-American boomerang.

CIA 'RESPONSIBLE' FOR 1978 JONESTOWN TRAGEDY

LD052055 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1322 GMT 24 Jul 81

[By TASS correspondent Oleg Polyakovskiy]

[Text] New York, 24 Jul (TASS)--Another grim page has been added to the history of the numerous atrocities committed by the CIA. On the conscience of the spy agency is the death of 914 people, the members of the American religious commune called "The People's Temple" who were, it now transpires, deliberately annihilated on 18 November 1978 in Jonestown (Guyana). The heinous violence meted out to them was the result of a secret CIA operation code-named MK-Ultra. This is the conclusion reached by G. Holsinger, an assistant to Congressman L. Ryan, who arrived in Guyana at that time to investigate the situation in Jonestown and who was killed on the same day as the members of the community.

According to the official version put out by the U.S. State Department, the tragic events of those days were an act of mass "revolutionary suicide" and L. Ryan fell victim to religious "fanatics." G. Holsinger says this is not true. The 914 people in Jonestown, including Representative L. Ryan, were coldbloodedly murdered in order to hide the truth about this monstrous crime by the CIA, and the U.S. State Department has been an accomplice in a campaign of deliberate disinformation.

Holsinger discovered that the leader of the People's Temple religious sect, a certain Jim Jones, was a CIA man who had been instructed to carry out experiments as part of the MK-Ultra program of trying out methods of controlling human behavior.

In Jonestown the CIA agent used powerful drugs of the LSD type, forced labor, sleep deprivation, special diets, "brainwashing" sessions and so on. The ultimate goal of the operation was to remove man's normal moral principles so that he could be "programmed" to commit criminal acts, murder and suicide. An isolated place in the jungle according to Holsinger, was ideally suited for the MK-Ultra experiements in their most brutal form. To this end a settlement named Jonestown was built there. Holsinger says that in Jonestown there was a modern hospital with an 11,000 dose supply of strong hallucinatory drugs.

At the request of relatives of the sect members, Congressman L. Ryan carried out an investigation. The results of this investigation obviously did not please the CIA at all. On 18 November 1978, prior to his departure from Jonestown, the congressman was shot at the Jonestown airstrip by "unidentified gunmen."

The experiment ran out of control and it had to be covered up. It was at that time, following the murder of Ryan, that the decision was made to organize "the revolutionary suicide." Expert analysis carried out by Dr (Leslie Mutu), Guyana's chief pathologist, shows that in actual fact this was the coldblooded murder of men, women and children. On most of the corpses in Jonestown he discovered traces of injections in the back or on a part of the arm which the victims could not have administered themselves. The poison was administered by injection or taken in the form of a poisoned drink. But again this was not done voluntarily but under threat of violence from Jones's guards, who were armed to the teeth.

Jones himself had no intention of dying together with the members of his community. A motorboat on the river at Jonestown was ready for his getaway, and in various banks in Switzerland and other countries the tidy sum of $10.5 million, which had earlier been remitted by him to different accounts, was waiting for him.

But "fate," or rather the CIA, decided otherwise: Jones was shot right there at the scene of the massacre, G. Holsinger stresses. G. Holsinger reported his findings at special hearings of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives. But the report of the assistant to the dead congressman was not published. He recounted the truth about the secret CIA operation to the newspaper of U.S. communists, THE DAILY WORLD.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES U.S., PRC MILITARISM

GF051910 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 3 August carries an unattributed commentary entitled: "The PRC's Foreign Policy." The radio recalls that Beijing is pursuing a militarist policy toward India and other countries in South Asia and adds: "PRC experts have established camps in the (?Pingyin) region to teach criminal elements how to carry out subversive activities in the northeastern steppes of India. Beijing is currently encouraging (?secessionists) to wage subversive activities in India. And it is endeavoring to create (?units) and [word indistinct] against that country. Beijing also covets the northeastern steppes of India, which are of military importance, and is planning to set up a pirate state in that region. The PRC leaders want to use this state to serve their aggressive plans."

Noting that military relations between the PRC and Pakistan constitute a significant factor in the PRC's foreign policy, the radio claims: "Beijing is arming Pakistan in accordance with its own plans. The arms supplied to Pakistan are meant not only for India but most probably for other countries as well. Beijing and Washington are waging an undeclared war against the DRA across Pakistan's border. In an effort to fan Islamabad's warmongering policy, Beijing has even agreed to (?provide sites in the PRC to test) nuclear bombs the Pakistanis manufacture."

Stressing that Islamabad's desire to produce nuclear arms has further strained the tense atmosphere in South Asia, the radio claims that the "Beijing aggressors have aimed missiles with nuclear warheads at countries (?bordering) the PRC" and quotes the Japanese press as stating that these missiles are aimed at India, Mongolia, Burma, Thailand and Bangladesh. The radio further notes that Beijing is waging a struggle against the effort being made to preserve international peace and is moving toward a new world war. It adds: "For the sake of its ulterior motives, Beijing is (?cooperating) with the world's darkest forces. For example, the world's progressive peoples are condemning the racists in South Africa, but Beijing is cooperating with them in various fields."

Claiming that the cooperation between Washington and Beijing is based on the fact that they have common interests, the radio concludes: "The United States and Beijing would benefit to a certain extent from an escalation of international tension. However, the development of relations between Washington and Beijing pose a serious danger to peace."

PRC MILITARY ATTACHE HOSTS RECEPTION IN MOSCOW

PM051105 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Aug 81 p 3

[TASS Report: "On the Anniversary"]

[Text] On 31 July Wang Yunqing, army, navy and air force attache to the PRC Embassy in the USSR, held a reception on the occasion of the army's anniversary.

U.S. STEPS UP 'SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY' IN INDIA

LD060902 Moscow TASS in English 0846 GMT 6 Aug 81

[By TASS correspondent Aleksander Bokhonko]

[Text] New Delhi, 6 Aug, TASS--Missionary and other "philanthropic" societies from a number of Western countries once again stepped up their subversive activity in the Indian state of West Bengal. An official spokesman for the state government said in Calcutta that 13 foreign organizations, whose activity had been restricted by the government at one time, began functioning once again but under other titles. Notwithstanding the change of label, however, their subversive essence remains the same, he emphasized.

Last year the West Bengal Government issued a decree banning the activity of the most "zealous" Western "philanthropists". This was done after it was learned that foreign missionary and philanthropic societies serve as a convenient "cover" for CIA agents. American special services are specially interested in those regions of India where anti-governmental separatist organizations operate. It is not without reason that the Indian press links the increased activity of the separatists from the so-called "Janrkhand Liberation Front" with the activity of foreign missionaries in West Bengal.

It is also common knowledge that staff members of the American Consulate more than once organized various "religious" seminars in Calcutta for leaders of the separatists in the north eastern states of India, where means of wresting these parts of the country from India were discussed instead of theological questions. Missionaries frequently attended those gatherings.

Newspapers report that the United States consul-general in Calcutta, Raymond Parkins, travelled to Pathna (Bihar State) ostensibly on missionary business but had a number of meetings with leaders of the separatist movements in Ranchi and Chota Nagpur District.

This is precisely why the Indian Government in 1980 asked the American Consulate in Calcutta to end its intervention in the internal affairs of the country. All things considered, however, the CIA is not going to stop its subversive activity in India.

INDIAN COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER DIES IN MOSCOW

NC060842 Paris AFP in English 0837 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 Aug (AFP)--A leader of the Indian Communist Party, Dnutsh Gupta, 64, died in the Soviet capital yesterday after a heart attack, an Indian source said today.

Mr Gupta, a member of the New Delphi Parliament, had been undergoing treatment for stomach cancer at the Kremlin clinic, where he had an operation July 29.

DRA WRITERS' UNION CHAIRMAN VISITS UZBEK SSR

GF051232 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Assadollah Habib, the well-known chairman of the DRA Writers' Trade Union who is also the [words indistinct], is currently visiting the Uzbek SSR. The guest from the DRA has visited the Fergana Valley and has toured an industrial farm there.

In a statement to one of Tashkent radio's correspondents, Assadollah Habib said: My visit to the Uzbek SSR will help me to write about (?life) here.

Assadollah Habib was received today by the Uzbek Writers' Union.

WARSAW STRIKES, GOVERNMENT COUNTERACTIONS REPORTED

LD051647 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1532 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Aug, (TASS)--According to PAP reports, a meeting of the Polish Government Presidium under the chairmanship of W. Jaruzelski took place in order to consider the worsening situation in the country. An operational staff was formed whose main task is to overcome the acute crisis and to create conditions for the normal working of the economy and defense.

A special commission was also formed to fight against speculation. It was recommended that corresponding commissions should be formed in the voivodships and towns. TRYBUNA LUDU comments: "So far only the police have helped us in the fight against speculation. Now the army is to join in. Our program entails various forms of periodic checking in order to combat speculation."

As the Polish Government's press representative, J. Barecki, said today, after the confirmation at the Ninth PZPR Congress of a program of action and after the Sejm's unanimous approval of the government's program for solving the crisis and stabilizing the economy, one can only be surprised at the Solidarity trade union leaders' declarations that so far there is no program of action which has been approved by society. It is typical that Solidarity continues to take part in regular demonstrations and strikes. It does not intend to stop actions which will lead to a further weakening of the Polish economy and to a further increase in political tension in the country.

The Warsaw PZPR committee published an appeal to all the committees in the capital about the activities organized by Solidarity. Bearing responsibility for peace in the city and for the creation of conditions which will help overcome the difficulties we are facing, states the appeal, we do not approve of the forms and methods of action employed by Solidarity. We therefore call on communists and local party organizations to come out against the demonstrations, strikes and attempts to disrupt productive and everyday life in Warsaw.

HONECKER DEPARTS SOVIET UNION AFTER CRIMEA MEETING

LD051220 Moscow TASS in English 1119 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 5 Aug, TASS--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, left for home today after staying in the Soviet Union on holiday at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

NAVAL VESSELS TO VISIT BULGARIA FOR JUBILEE

LD042134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] A detachment of Soviet military vessels including the cruiser Admiral Ushakov and the patrol vessel (Ladnyy) will make an official and friendly visit to the port of Varna from 7-10 August. The Soviet seamen will take part in the celebrations for the Navy Day of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

USSR FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS HESS MEDAL

LD051402 Moscow TASS in English 1558 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Aug, TASS--The production and dissemination of a medal devoted to Rudolf Hess is "a challenging action aimed at justifying the crimes and ideology of Nazism as well as the leaders of fascist Germany themselves", says a statement of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the FRG Embassy in Moscow, which was published here.

The statement says that the firm Munz and Kunstverlag in Munich has issued for sale through banks, including savings-banks, a "memorial medal" of the series "the outstanding personalities of German history" which is devoted to Hess.

"This cannot but cause understandable concern, primarily in the states that have directly suffered from Hitler's aggression and have made innumerable sacrifices for the sake of defeating and exterminating fascism", the statement says. "The emission of a medal in honour of Hess is an insult to the memory of millions of victims".

Rudolf Hess is known to be one of the main Nazi military criminals and is serving life imprisonment on the sentence of the international tribunal in Nuremberg.

One is under the impression that not everybody and not everywhere in the Federal Republic of Germany has made correct conclusions from the past, since it is possible there to emit a medal which reckons one of the main Nazi military criminals among the "outstanding personalities of German history", says the statement.

The USSR Foreign Ministry expects that the FRG authorities will take due measures to stop the dissemination of a medal which popularizes one of the main military criminals of Hitlerite Germany and will make the initiators of its emission answerable for it. It should be understandable that the need for the adoption of corresponding steps on the part of the FRG is dictated not only by political and moral considerations. This is required by commitments which follow for the FRG from the effective norms of international law.

PONOMAREV, AKEL LEADER HOLD 'COMRADELY' MEETING

LD052220 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 5 Aug, TASS--A comradely meeting between alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev with General Secretary of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) Ezekias Papaioannou was held today at the CPSU Central Committee.

During the meeting there was an exchange of opinions on topical problems of the international situation, the communist and working class movement, the Cyprus problem. The participants in the meeting condemned the growing aggressiveness of the policy of the United States and NATO and declared for the stepping up the struggle against the arms race, for the consolidation of detente, in defence of peace. It was stressed that the Mediterranean, that is an area of military and political confrontation, should be turned into a zone of steady peace and cooperation and that the Cyprus problem should be decided at an earliest date by the Cyprus people itself on the basis of the United Nations resolution and Makarios-Rauf Denktas, Spiros Kiprianourauf Denktas agreements which will be an important contribution to the consolidation of peace in the region and all over the world.

The meeting passed in a warm atmosphere of friendship and mutual assistance that are typical of relations between the CPSU and the AKEL.

SOVIET-CYPRIOT TRADE UNION SEMINAR HELD IN MOSCOW

LD040401 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 3 Aug, TASS--A Soviet-Cyprian trade union seminar held in Moscow today is certain to promote stronger friendship and cooperation between the working people of the Soviet Union and Cyprus. The seminar discussed the participation of Soviet and Cyprian women in trade union movement and public life. This is the first joint seminar cosponsored by the Central Council of the Soviet Trade Unions and the Pan-Cyprian Federation of Labor. The guests from Cyprus will also visit the cities of Vladimir and Ivanovo and familiarise themselves with the conditions of and life of the Soviet working people and with the multifaceted activities of Soviet trade unions.

PRAVDA REPORTS OPENING OF PCE CONGRESS IN MADRID

PM051604 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 81 p 4

[PRAVDA and TASS correspondents V. Chernyshev and A. Meovedenko report: "Spanish Communists' Congress"]

[Text] Madrid, 28 Jul--The 10th Spanish Communist Party [PCE] Congress began work today in the capital's Quevedo movie theater. Taking part in its work are 1,214 delegates representing the 160,000-strong army of Spanish communists. On the honored guests' benches are the representatives of communist, workers and socialist parties from 75 countries in Europe, Asia, Latin America and Africa. A CPSU delegation headed by Yu. A. Sklyarov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief editor of PRAVDA, is present at the congress.

The congress was opened by the party's oldest member, Dolores Ibarruri, chairman of the PCE, who was greeted by warm applause from all those present.

A report was delivered to the congress delegates by Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the PCE.

MADRID REPORTS PRAVDA CRITICISM OF PCE LEADER

LD012018 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1750 GMT 1 Aug 81

[By Francisco Eguiegaray in Moscow]

[Text] The main organ of the CPSU, PRAVDA, today publishes one of its rare direct criticisms of foreign communist party leaders. PRAVDA accuses the secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party (PCE), Santiago Carrillo, of having completely ignored in his report to the PCE 10th Congress the obvious fact, and not only for communists, that the military threat for the world derives from the efforts of the United States to achieve arms superiority at all costs. PRAVDA also expresses anger that Carrillo could not restrain himself from making superficial comments on the existing models of socialism in which there is allegedly no socialism, i.e. Carrillo's allusions to the parties considered here as orthodox.

PRAVDA says that Santiago Carrillo has positioned the PCE a great distance from real socialism, and that the last part of his report was literally a catechism of so-called Eurocommunism. To complete this anomolous, or if you like atypical attack, the Soviet organ not only mentioned that Carrillo was subjected to insistent criticism from delegates during the congress, but says hat he forgot to mention in his report the departure of 60,000 members from the PCE in the 3 years since the last congress.

MAJLIS APPROVAL OF NEW PRIME MINISTER REPORTED

LD051217 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Tehran, 5 Aug, TASS--The Iranian Majlis (parliament) today approved by the majority of votes the appointment of Mohammad Javad Bahonar as prime minister. His candidature was advanced by President Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i. Mohammad Javad Bahonar is the general secretary of the ruling Islamic Republican Party. He held the post of education minister in the previous government.

SAVCHENKO COMMENTARY ON SOVIET-IRANIAN RELATIONS

GF060742 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Igor Savchenko commentary: "The Expansion of Soviet-Iranian Relations Is to the Benefit of Both Nations"]

[Text] Dear listeners, Leonid Brezhnev's congratulatory telegram addressed to Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i on his election as president of the Islamic Republic of Iran has been published. The telegram says that it is hoped that relations between the Soviet Union and the Islamic Republic of Iran will develop on the basis of the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty and mutual advantageous cooperation that meets the vital interests of the people of the two neighboring countries.

Our commentator Igor Savchenko writes that, since its establishment, the Soviet Union has based its relations with Iran on these principles. In its first note to the Iranian Government, the Government of the Soviet Union officially stated that it considers relations with your country to be based on the principles of equality and mutual cooperation. The Soviet-Iranian agreement signed in 1921 and most other agreements and contracts signed between the two countries over the 60 years of Soviet-Iranian relations have been based on these same principles.

All of these documents have been drawn up with the deep Soviet respect for Iranian rights and the sovereignty of the Iranian nation as well as on the basis of willingness to cooperate on equal terms. The Soviet Union, which has deep respect for Iranian sovereignty, has always tried and will try to have other nations believe in the same principles. The Soviet Union believes that the Iranian people themselves have the sole right to decide their future. This Soviet position became completely clear during the anti-imperialist revolution in Iran in 1979. When the danger of a U.S. armed intervention to save the monarchy threatened your nation, the Soviet Union called for respect for the right of the Iranian nation to independently choose its own future.

When the revolution was victorious, the Soviet Union was one of the first countries to recognize the new regime in Iran and to announce its readiness to expand relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran on the basis of mutual coexistence.

The adherence of our nation to this policy was again upheld this year at the 26th CPSU Congress. The extreme importance of the revolution in Iran in conjunction with international events of recent years was stressed in the CPSU Central Committee report to the congress. In part, the report stated: This revolution, regardless of its complex and contradictory aspects, is essentially an anti-imperialist revolution, even though internal and external reaction is trying to distort its nature. The Iranian nation is choosing its own way to freedom and progress. We sincerely wish for the victory of the Iranian nation.

The 26th CPSU Congress upheld the policy of expanding good-neighborly relations with your country. In its resolution it stated: We are prepared to expand our relations with Iran on the basis of equal rights and, of course, on the basis of mutual action. Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev reaffirmed this policy of the Soviet Union in his cable to 'Ali Raja'i.

NEW ISRAELI GOVERNMENT SEEN AS 'MOST REACTIONARY'

LD060928 Moscow TASS in English 0806 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Beirut, 6 Aug, TASS--The Israeli parliament has endorsed M. Begin, the leader of the ultraright bloc Likud. The new coalition government was formed following more than a month of consultations between Begin and the leaders of a number of right-wing religious parties.

The new Governemnt of Israel is the most reactionary ever in that country. Its program aims at the perpetuation of the Israeli occupation of Arab territories, the further militarisation of the country and an aggressive policy vis-a-vis neighbouring Arab states.

U.S.-BRITISH CRITICISM OF BEGIN POLICIES NOTED

TA051745 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1800 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Begin government's extremist actions are arousing great concern among Western Jews, as well as the Jews of the United States. The Washington correspondent of London's THE TIMES reports from Washington that Israel's image as a courageous fighter repelling vicious attacks against it is fast disappearing. It is certain that not all the U.S. Jews are prepared to welcome the Israeli raids in Lebanon. This has been declared, inter alia, by representatives of 37 Jewish organizations which visited the Israeli Embassy in Washington in July. the U.S. press comments that, at that meeting, the representatives expressed concern and definite dissatisfaction at the increase in Israel's military activity against Lebanon.

The escalation in Israel's aggression has caused a deepening of the differences of opinion between the Begin government and many of the leaders of U.S. Jewry, who regard the Likud leadership as cruel and too intransigent. In this context, we may recall the exchange of remarks between Begin and one of the U.S. Jewish leaders, Leonard Fine, which was leaked to the press. Fine was a cosigner of an appeal from 50 leaders of various Jewish organizations to the prime minister of Israel. In reply to that appeal, as THE TIMES reports, Begin came out with crude attacks against those who initiated the appeal and made personal attacks against Fine, who called upon the Israeli prime minister to moderate his behavior. It is no coincidence that considerable section of U.S. Jewry received Begin's reelection with a complete lack of enthusiasm.

The leaders of the Western European Jews are also not too proud of the current Israeli prime minister. On the eve of the Knesset election, about 100 English Jews published a letter in the Jerusalem POST in which they called upon the Israel's not to vote for Begin. Among the authors of the letter were many of the leaders of the Zionist organizations in Britain. One of them was Eric (Monman). He explained his position in an artilce in the JEWISH CHRONICLE, commenting: We must support Israel, he wrote, but we must give consideration to the image of the Israel we support. It is clear that Israel's Western allies are less and less interested in supporting Begin's Israel.

KUVALDIN ON HABIB'S MISSION 'TO SPLIT' ARAB UNITY

LD051316 Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 5 Aug, TASS--TASS Commentator Georgiy Kuvaldin writes:

The initiators of the separate Camp David deal are making frantic efforts to retrieve it from profound deadlock and breathe life into the stalled "peace process", Camp David style. The current visit to the United States by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat vividly confirms that this was the aim of the U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib's mission in the Middle East. Making use of his diplomatic art, the American emissary launched subversive activites, seeking to split the Arab unity, sow discord between the Lebanese and Palestinians and weaken Syria and the front for steadfastness and confrontation. Habib's diplomacy was implemented within the framework of Washington's overall strategy which provides for the coordination of diplomatic and crude military pressure.

Undoubtedly, the barbaric bombings by Israeli aircraft of Beirut's densely populated districts and the large-scale aggression launched by Tel Aviv in southern Lebanon are parts of the same strategy. To demoralise the Lebanese and Palestinians, to break their will for resistance, to increase tension and create a threat of a large scale war, this is how Washington and its allies are seeking to show the Arabs that the best way out of the present situation is to join the Camp David process.

Special efforts were made to do away with the Palestinian Resistance Movement which became the subject of continuous attacks of the Israeli military.

It is significant that As-Sadat also joined the subversive activities against the Palestinian Resistance Movement. Forgetting all his previous statements, he came out with an assertion that the Palestinian Liberation Organization is not the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. It is from this position, which runs counter to the real state of affairs, that the Egyptian pres[illegible] intends to conduct talks in Washington.

However, all efforts by Washington and its partners in the separate deal did not succeed. They failed to involve in the Camp David orbit at least one Arab state, despite pressure to which they resorted. It is well understood in the Arab world that the Camp David accords, which ignore the basic problems of the Middle East settlement, including the Palestinian issue, cannot bring about a durable and just peace, they not only fail to bring closer but make the prospects of its achievement even more distant.

MOROCCAN SOCIALIST CONTINUES VISIT IN UZBEK SSR

GF051735 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] (Amor al-Fasih), Politburo member and Central Committee secretary of the Marrakesh Party of Progress and Socialism [title as heard], who is visiting the Uzbek SSR, is continuing to acquaint himself with different aspects of life in the Uzbek SSR.

The guest from Marrakesh has toured sites of interest in Tashkent and has visited the historic city of Bukhara, (Amor al-Fasih) was received by the Uzbek CP Central Committee on 3 August.

REPORTS CITED ON SITUATION, DISCONTENT IN BANJUL

LD051405 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 5 Aug, TASS--According to FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY, house-to-house searches and arrests of people suspected of connections with the Supreme Revolutionary Council which attempted a coup d'etat on July 30 are continuing in Banjul, the capital of Gambia. The agency points out that Senegalese troops which invaded Gambia subjected residential houses to submachinegun and mortar fire. The residences of President Dawda Jawara and Senegal's ambassador in Banjul are surrounded by armoured vehicles.

According to news agencies, the rebellion has not been fully crushed. AFP says Senegalese troops destroyed a radio station, used by the rebels. Earlier, it was used by Gambia's radio broadcasting service.

According to news reports, there are heavy casualities among Gambian civilians. FRANCE PRESSE points out that bulldozers are dumping corpses into the ocean.

According to ASSOCIATED PRESS Agency, the only hospital in the Gambian capital, Victoria, is overcrowded with wounded.

Dakar, 5 Aug, TASS--President Jawara of Gambia held a cabinet meeting in Banjul for the first time after the coup attempt. In an interview with the Senegalese agency APS, he said he had urged the rebels once again to lay down arms and promised clemency.

London, 5 Aug, TASS--All signs indicate that the coup in Gambia has been defeated, reports BBC Television, although rebels continue to hold hostages and put up resistance.

BBC reports that the presence of Senegalese troops is meeting mounting discontent among Gambians. President Jawara understands that he does not enjoy support inside the country and has to count on the presence of the Senegalese troops, BBC points out. Senegalese soldiers patrol every street in Banjul. When darkness falls shoot outs between rebels and Senegalese troops are a regular occurrence.

LEFT BLOC FORCES' SUPPORT BOLIVIAN UPRISING

LD051522 Moscow TASS in English 1454 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Lima, 5 Aug, TASS--News agencies report from La Paz that tension in Bolivia continues unabated. The head of the military regime, General Garcia Mesa, has resigned from his post and handed over all state power to the military junta, composed of the commanders of the three arms of the services, Generals Celsio Torrelio (ground forces) and Valdo Bernal (airforce) and Rear Admiral Oscar Pammo (navy).

The junta ordered the military units, which had started an insurrection in Santa Cruz, to return to their barracks. However, the "joint revolutionary command", stationed in Santa Cruz, refused to obey the order, the EFE Agency reports quoting a broadcast by the insurgents' radiostation. The command declared that it did not recognize the junta and that the uprising was continuing.

The uprising, described by its leaders as a "movement for renovation", took place in accordance with the decisions of a recent conference in Lima of the country's opposition forces, including the Communist Party, the social-democrats and the military. The conference adopted a program of joint action for the overthrow of Garcia Mesa and the restoration in Bolivia of democratic rights and freedoms.

The underground Bolivian Workers' Centre has called for a general strike in solidarity with the action in Santa Cruz and demanded a general political amnesty and the release of all political prisoners, including trade union leaders and activists, as well as legal status for their unions. The bloc of left forces, the front of democratic and popular unity, has also supported the uprising in a statement which said that the front had decided to give maximum support to the insurgents.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON OMAR TORRIJOS' DEATH

Report on Funeral

LD051944 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Panama City, 5 Aug, TASS--The funeral of Omar Torrijos a prominent statesman and politician of the Republic of Panama, has been held at the Central Amador Cemetery of Panama City. More than 300,000 Panamanians were in the streets of the city to bid the last farewell of the commander-in-chief of the National Guards, who was killed in an air crash. The national flag of the country was flying at half-mast on the Ancon Mountain, which rises high over the former Zone of the Panama Canal.

The Panamanian patriots link General Torrijos' name with conclusion of new treaties on the status of the inter-oceanic canal, which put an end to the fettering 1903 agreement and the United States' illegitimate right to use "in perpetuity" part of the territory adjacing the canal. The patriotically-minded military men, led by General Torrijos, carried out after their advent to power in 1968 a number of socio-economic transformations aimed at broadening the rights of the working people and their organizations, at improving the position of the peasant masses and the American Indians.

Panama's independent foreign policy course made furious the U.S. imperialist circles which are trying to preserve, cost what it may, their rule over the Panama Isthmus. The United States used the military bases in the Canal Zone to conduct the policy of blackmail and military threats against independent states of Central American countries, to suppress national liberation movements in the region.

Washington was delaying for a long time negotiations on the new status of the canal, and after the forced signing of the relevant agreements it has been sabotaging in every way their putting into life. The United States has been undertaking efforts to destabilize the situation in Panama. The CIA planned to physically remove Omar Torrijos.

During the funeral of General Torrijos thousands of Panamanians chanted anti-American slogans, expressed the determination to continue the struggle for attaining full sovereignty in the whole territory of the country. Mass public organizations and progressive political parties called for strengthening vigilance, for defending the anti-imperialist process that was ushered in under the guidance of Omar Torrijos.

Ramsey Clark Cited

LD051732 Moscow TASS in English 1652 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Managua, 5 Aug, TASS--With reports having appeared on U.S. CIA's involvement in the tragic death of the commander-in-chief of Panama's National Guards, prominent statesman and politician of the republic General Omar Torrijos, American officials are making statements, trying to deny the role of the U.S. espionage agency in these events. But such attempts are being turned down even by prominent leaders of the United States. Thus, former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, reports the news agency NUEVA NICARAGUA, has said that if the question is asked about the cause of the accident with the Panamanian plane, which General Torrijos was flying, the answer prompts itself that that is the doing of the CIA.

Speaking in the Mexican capital to local lawyers, Ramsey Clark recalled that the CIA specialized in criminal operations, citing, as an example, its role in the Watergate scandal. Local political observers recall that the CIA through the hands of mercenaries has killed Patrice Lumumba, Salvador Allende, Orlando Letelier, Oskar Arnulfo Romero. CIA's plans of physical removal of the leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi became known quite recently. The CIA repeatedly sent terrorists to Cuba to kill Fidel Castro. The U.S. secret service was all the time aiming at General Omar Torrijos either. [as received] Using Cuban counterrevolutionaries and its agents from among local reactionary forces, the CIA intended to make short work of the Panamanian leader, who headed the struggle of Panama's people for elimination of the U.S. colonial enclave in the Canal Zone.

Speaking in Managua, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, Jaime Wheelock said that the death of Omar Torrijos should be considered in the context of a series of suspicious air accidents, in which the chief of the General Staff of the Peruvian Army and also the president of Ecuador were also killed recently.

The Panamanian general lost his life at a time when the struggle of Latin American peoples encountered serious provocations from the Reagan administration, when the treaties on the Panama Canal were being imperiled, it is said in a message of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front to the government and the people of Panama.

More on Alleged CIA Role

PY051449 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Excerpt] If a military leader such as Omar Torrijos frees himself from the North American colonialist mentality and becomes the leader of a social and political process to recover Panama for the Panamanians; if he adopts a position consistent with his ideas to confront U.S. domination; if he succeeds in returning the so-called Canal Zone to its legitimate owners through the Carter-Torrijos treaty; if he continues struggling to implement the independence of his country by establishing several industries and constructing several projects; if he understands that his struggle is the same struggle as that of the Nicaraguan, Salvadoran and Chilean peoples; if he not only understands them, but also (?extends) his solidarity to these struggles, then, in addition to being a leader of a people and symbol of continental solidarity, he also becomes a guiding principle for subversion. He turns into a subversive general, according to the worn out cliches of Yankee propaganda.

Then, the press rumors that we are in the wake of new crime committed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, the CIA, do not appear to be groundless. Is there anybody who can still be surprised by the crimes committed by the CIA? The long dossier of crimes committed by the U.S. terrorist organization does not diminish but strengthens the suspicions expressed by several sectors--as the Panamanian National Guards' investigations continue--about the strange, fatal accident suffered by General Torrijos.

Furthermore, at what specific historical moment did General Torrijos die? The editorial of the Peruvian newspaper MARKA comments in this regard: If any one Central American government thwarts nowadays the plans of the Ronald Reagan administration, which seeks the destabilization of the Nicaraguan revolution, and does not rule out the invasion of the Salvadoran territory--that government is the Panamanian Government.

JAMAICAN CHARGE DELIVERS ADDRESS ON NATIONAL DAY

LD051314 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] The people of Jamaica today mark their national holiday, Independence Day. Here is our profile: Jamaica is a state on the island of the same name and the adjoining islands in the Caribbean. Its territory is 11,500 square kilometers and its population is over 2 million people. The country's independence was proclaimed in 1962. In 1975 diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union were established. Its capital is the town of Kingston.

Here is Arthur Thompson, Jamaica's charge d'affaires in the Soviet Union:

[Begin Thompson recording in English, fading into Russian translation] At the beginning of my speech I would like to remind Soviet viewers that in October 1980 the people of our country elected a new government. Today I have been given the opportunity, on our country's Independence Day, to affirm the principles by which Jamaica is guided in its relations with other states, in particular the Soviet Union: They are noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, respect for sovereignty, devotion to the idea of respective human rights and basic human freedoms.

Being a member of the Nonaligned Movement, Jamaica supports the policy of peace and detente and comes out against all forms of racism and apartheid and in favor of the implementation of the rights of all peoples to self-determination. Like many other countries, we come out in favor of a more just economic order throughout the world, which could create better conditions for developing countries in the field of trade. In international life there is increasing understanding of the fact that problems between states can be solved only by peaceful means, and we welcome that.

As for our internal problems, it must be said that the Jamaican Government, headed by Prime Minister Seaga, is taking steps to improve the country's economy, to create conditions in which mutually beneficial cooperation with friendly countries can be implemented. The government is also showing concern that all residents of Jamaica should be able to enjoy the benefits of the successful development of the country's economy. With this aim various programs are being implemented.

In resolving the complex tasks which face us on the path of overcoming economic and social problems, we take a lively interest in the achievements of Soviet people and have a high regard for these achievements. Today it would be appropriate to recall that specialists from Jamaica are improving their qualifications in various fields of knowledge in the Soviet Union. Representatives of our two countries are drawing up projects which will help Jamaica in its economic development. We thank the Soviet Union for the aid which it gives us and we express the hope that the joint programs mapped out by us will soon be implemented.

Allow me, on behalf of Edward Seaga, the prime minister of Jamaica, the government and people of our country, to pass on best wishes to President Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and all the Soviet people. Health to you, happiness and prosperity. We express the hope that the friendly relations existing between the peoples of our countries will continue to grow stronger. [end recording]

AUCCTU PLENUM OPENING DAY, SPEECHES REPORTED

Agenda Outlined

PM051255 Moscow TRUD in Russian 29 Jul 81 p 1

["Information Report on AUCCTU Plenum"]

[Text] A plenum of the AUCCTU took place yesterday in the Great Hall of the Palace of Labor in Moscow.

The plenum agenda was:

1. On convening the scheduled 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions.

2. On stepping up trade union organizations' work to instill in working people a thrifty attitude toward public property and to launch a nationwide movement for the saving and rational utilization of manpower, material and fuel and energy, in light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

3. On measures to further improve trade unions' handling of working people's letters and suggestions in accordance with the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress.

AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev delivered the report on the first item: "On Convening the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions."

The following participated in the discussion of the report: L.V. Petrov, chairman of Moscow City Trade Union Council; U. Omarsbyev, miner at the Karagandinskaya pit in the Karagandaugol production association; I.F. Shkuratov, chairman of the Agricultural Workers Trade Union Central Committee; N.M. Makhmudova, chairman of the Uzbek Republic Trade Union Council; B.I. Okushkov, chairman of Kemerovskaya Oblast Trade Union Council; N.P. Simochatov, chairman of the Power Station and Electrical Engineering Industry Workers Trade Union Central Committee, and N.V. Sumerskiy, chairman of Yaroslavskaya Oblast Trade Union Council.

The plenum resolution on convening the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions is published in TRUD today.

AUCCTU Secretary A.P. Biryukov delivered the report on the second item: "On Stepping Up Trade Union Organizations' Work To Instill in Working People a Thrifty Attitude Toward Public Property and To Launch a Nationwide Movement for the Saving and Rational Utilization of Manpower, Material and Fuel and Energy Resources in Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions."

The following participated in the discussion of the report: V.P. Chupilov, steelworker at the Cherpovets metallurgical plant (Vologodskaya Oblast); V.N. Ksintaris, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gossnab; A.I. Shitov, first deputy chairman of the USSR's People's Control Committee; N.I. Zinovyev, chairman of the Heavy Machine-Building Workers Trade Union Central Committee; G.M. Pyzhik, chairman of Lvovskaya Oblast Trade Union Council; V.A. Orlov, Foreman and leader of a team of electricians at the Yuzhuralelektromontazh Trust (Chelyabinskaya Oblast); D.N. Filippov, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; G.P. Sorokina, chairman of the Local Industry and Municipal and Consumer Service Enterprise Workers Trade Union Central Committee; A.V. Ivanov, general director of the Leningrad Admiralty association; Ye. G. Kuznetsov, chairman of the Yeniseyles Logging production association Trade Union Committee (Krasnoyarskiy Kray); G.P. Sofonov, chairman of the All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers Central Council; N.Ya. Parkhomets, foreman at the Shostka Svema production association (Sumskaya Oblast), and I.A. Lanshin, chairman of the Construction and Construction Materials Industry Workers Trade Union Central Committee.

The AUCCTU plenum adopted a resolution on the item.

Responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee and the leaders of ministries and departments are participating in the work of the AUCCTU plenum.

The AUCCTU plenum continues its work today.

Shibayev Address

PM051120 Moscow TRUD in Russian 29 Jul 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "An Important Step in the Life of the Trade Unions"]

[Excerpt] A routine plenum of the AUCCTU was held in the Great Hall of Moscow's Palace of Labor yesterday.

The following questions were submitted for the plenum's discussion:

1. The convening of the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions.

2. Stepping up trade union organizations' work to foster in working people a thrifty attitude toward public property and to promote a national movement for the conservative and rational use of labor, material and fuel and energy resources in light of the 26th Congress decisions.

3. Measures to further improve trade unions' handling of working people's letters and suggestions in line with the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress.

A report was delivered on the first question by AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev.

The term of office of the AUCCTU elected by the 16th Congress of USSR Trade Unions expires next May. In this connection the AUCCTU Presidium moves that the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions be convened in Moscow's Kremlin Palace of Congresses 16 March 1982 with the following agenda:

1. Report on the AUCCTU's work and USSR trade unions' tasks in light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

2. The report of the Central Auditing Commission.

3. Election of the AUCCTU.

4. Election of the Central Auditing Commission.

The 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions will be preceded by reports and elections in all trade union bodies. This is a crucial stage in the life of the trade unions. The reports and elections require better organization and a more businesslike approach on the part of all trade union components and close collaboration and coordination in the work of the AUCCTU and trade union central committees and councils.

During the report-and-election campaign there will be a comprehensive examination of the activity of every trade union organization to implement the decisions of the 25th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, the instructions issued by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on matters relating to trade union work, and the decisions of the 16th Congress of USSR Trade Unions.

The forthcoming trade union congress and the report-and-election campaign will take place, Comrade Shibayev said, at a time when our country's entire social and political life is developing under the growing influence of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia, who unanimously approved the party congress decisions, are fully resolved, through their creative and shock labor, to ensure the further flourishing of the beloved motherland and the strengthening of its economic might--the foundation for enhancing the people's well-being.

Trade union committees and councils have actively joined in the practical solution of the large-scale, complex tasks of the country's economic and social development. Under the leadership of party organizations they have launched widespread socialist competition, their motto being: "Efficient and High-Quality Work".

The 11th 5-Year Plan has made a sure start: The national economy is developing in line with the main guidelines approved by the 26th CPSU Congress. While acknowledging the achievements, Comrade Shibayev said, it has to be said that a number of sectors and republics have yet to eradicate substantial shortcomings in the fulfillment of plan targets and socialist pledges for the first year of the 5-year plan and in the organization of socialist competition for the fulfillment of contract and pledge targets on schedule and to a high technical standard.

All trade unions must strive for a highly concrete approach to competition organization and constantly and persistently channel it toward ensuring harmonious work in all areas of production and the implementation of all adopted socialist pledges.

In conjunction with economic bodies, trade union committees and councils must make more specific and purposeful their work to improve the organization of the socialist competition in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee resolution "On the All-Union Socialist Competition for the Successful Fulfillment and Overfulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan Targets."

It is our task, the speaker stressed, to conduct the report-and-election campaign under the banner of the further mobilization of the working people for the successful implementation of the 26th party congress decisions and the tasks set out by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in the CPSU Central Committee report to the congress, and for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1981-82 targets and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

Maximum use must be made of experience accumulated in the mobilization of working people for the fulfillment of economic and social development plans, and we must make this the property of the labor collectives, paying special attention to improving production efficiency and work quality, accelerating scientific and technical progress and creating conditions for highly productive labor at every workplace.

Economic and trade union bodies must do everything necessary to fulfill counterplans adopted by the collectives for this year and to involve the broad masses of working people in the formulation and adoption of them for 1982 and the 5-year plan as a whole.

During the report-and-election campaign there should be a detailed examination of the solution of important socioeconomic questions such as the mechanization of heavy manual labor, the introduction of the team forms of organization and labor incentives and the creation of healthy and safe working conditions; collectives' efforts must be focused on the fulfillment of plans for the introduction of new equipment and technology and the improvement of planning, production labor and management organization.

There are several other problems, too, which require the constant attention of trade unions, the speaker noted. The demand advanced by the 26th party congress--"The economy must be economical!"--has a direct bearing on every worker, every collective and every trade union organization. The trade unions have at their disposal great possibilities for organizing a mass movement for the rational use of labor, material and fuel and energy resources. For these purposes it is necessary to apply much knowledge and effort so that trade union committees and councils, the scientific and technical society and the All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers resolve the aforementioned questions more specifically and purposefully.

The report-and-election meetings, conferences and congresses must profoundly analyze the activity of trade union organizations to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work."

The destiny of our work is decided by people, Comrade Shibayev said. Their attitude toward labor is determined to a considerable degree by daily attention to each worker and by concrete concern for their working and living conditions. During the report-and-election campaign it is necessary to approach carefully everything positive which has been accumulated in the trade unions' work to improve working and living conditions and the organization of medical services and public catering and the treatment and leisure of the working people. It is necessary to take every measure to fulfill the plans for the building of sanatoriums, leisure centers and tourist facilities.

The trade union report-and-election meetings and conferences must examine with high exactingness the progress of the fulfillment of collective agreements. Special attention must be paid to the prompt commissioning of housing and children's preschool establishments. During the report-and-election campaign it is necessary for all issues which determine the fulfillment of the social program to be given greater significance. We must shape this work so that concern for people is both concrete and practical.

Then the speaker dwelt on certain organizational questions of conducting the report-and-election campaign, devoting special attention to reports and elections in the primary organizations.

One of the fundamental questions of the reports and elections is the forming of new trade union organs and their reinforcement with politically trained and capable organizers who know their business and have experience of working with people. The election to trade union councils and committees of leading workers and kolkhoz members is of paramount importance. The 26th party congress stressed the need to make fuller use of the opportunities to promote women to leadership work. This line must find a practical solution in the trade union report-and-election campaign too. Young people must also be more actively promoted to trade union organs.

During the reports and elections it is necessary to profoundly and comprehensively analyze the style and results of the work of every trade union council and committee and to elaborate and implement concrete measures to further improve the forms and methods of their work in the labor collectives.

In recent years the councils and committees, under the leadership of the party organizations, have conducted a considerable amount of work to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Work of Karagandinskiy Obkom To Fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions on Party Leadership of Trade Union Organizations and on Improving Their Role in Economic and Cultural Building." However, certain trade union organs are only slowly restructuring the style and methods of their work. Constant concern for people and their aspirations and the steady expansion and strengthening of the ties with the masses must be the rule governing the work of every trade union worker and every trade union organ. Reports and elections must promote the strengthening of the trade union organizations and the development of their initiative in resolving economic, social and cultural questions.

Comrade Shibayev then said that the CPSU and the Soviet state, true to the behests of Great October and Lenin's decree on peace, are doing everything to create the most favorable and peaceful conditions in which to build the new society and are pursuing persistently and peacefully a foreign policy course aimed at ensuring stable peace.

Soviet people warmly approve the active and principled peace-loving foreign policy of the Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo headed by that outstanding party and state figure of today, that tireless fighter for peace and communism, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the fifth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet contains sincere concern for the fate of mankind and once again confirms the principled and consistent course of our party and state toward preserving detente and strengthening peace and toward settling unresolved international problems by negotiation.

The appeal "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World" adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet on Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's initiative found a warm response in the hearts of millions of people in the world. It was actively supported by the fraternal socialist countries, the communist and workers parties and international public organizations and movements which speak out for peace. The appeal met with understanding from political and public figures in many capitalist countries.

Soviet trade unions, by warmly and unanimously approving the important historic initiative of our party and state, are increasing their contribution to the struggle for peace and the security of the peoples.

Our primary task in the sphere of international activity consists in using the exchange of delegations, tourism and various international events to bring to the broad masses of the public abroad the truth about the noble aims and real essence of Soviet foreign policy and to lend a more concrete, offensive and concerted character to propaganda work abroad, including via the WFTU, the international trade union associations and other organizations.

Useful work in this direction was done at the 32d session of the WFTU General Council. The WFTU General Council session unanimously adopted an appeal on questions of the struggle for peace and disarmament.

The forthcoming 10th World Congress of Trade Unions, which will be held 10-15 February 1982 in Havana, is designed to be a congress of unity and to define ways of resolving many of today's problems which are worrying the working people, and primarily the preservation of peace.

On behalf of the plenum participants Comrade Shibayev assured the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev himself that, under the leadership of the party organizations and by persistently improving the style and methods of organizational and educational work among the masses, the trade unions will make their own worthy contribution to the implementation of the program, adopted by the 26th party congress, for the country's socioeconomic development in the name of peace and people's well-being and happiness and the prosperity of our beloved socialist motherland.

Matskyavichyus on Letters

PM051051 Moscow TRUD in Russian 30 Jul 81 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "To Improve Work With Working People's Letters"]

[Excerpt] The 13th AUCCTU Plenum continued its work yesterday.

A report on the third item on the agenda, "On Measures To Further Improve Trade Unions' Work With the Working People's Letters and Suggestions in Line With the 26th CPSU Congress Injunctions," was delivered by AUCCTU Secretary K. Yu. Matskyavichyus.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government give an enormous amount of attention to the further democratization of every aspect of our state's public life. Their constant communication with the masses, broad support for initiatives from below and keen interest in the working people's letters and suggestions graphically testify to this Leninist course.

The 26th party congress pointed out the enormous importance of the working people's letters and suggestions as a vital channel of communication with the masses. "Every party worker and every leader must regard it as his duty to the people and to the party to be responsive and attentive to citizens' letters, requests and complaints," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed in the CPSU Central Committee report to the congress.

Trade union organs and the editorial offices of trade union newspapers and magazines receive thousands of letters daily. Workers, kolkhoz members and employees warmly endorse and support our party's foreign and domestic policy and the colossal amount of work done by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally to safeguard world peace, and they thank the party for consistently implementing a broad social program. They tell of the deeds of their collectives and trade union organizations, share their experiences and broach topical problems concerning communist education and the struggle to increase production efficiency, improve output quality and satisfy Soviet people's social needs and aspirations.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Measures To Further Improve Work With Working People's Letters and Suggestions in Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions" adopted this year is imbued with genuine concern for ensuring that letters are dealt with sensitively and considerately. The injunctions therein must be made the basis of all further work by trade unions with the working people's letters and verbal appeals.

During the 10th 5-Year Plan period the AUCCTU received more than 225,000 letters and more than 60,000 citizens passed through the AUCCTU reception room and departments. Around 2 million letters and verbal statements were examined by trade union central committees and councils. Behind these figures are the urgent problems of developing the national economy and real people and their needs and concerns. They are, moreover, testimony to the working people's trust in Soviet trade unions and their confidence that their just demands will be satisfied.

At the same time trade union organs and our newspapers and magazines are receiving a flood of reports of serious infringements of the working people's legitimate interests and insufficient monitoring of their protection on the part of trade union organizations. A considerable number of letters tell of contraventions of the housing allocation system and of cases where the working man's most vital needs are dealt with in an insensitive and bureaucratic manner.

A particularly large number of complaints of this kind has been received from Karachayevo-Cherkassya, Stavropolskiy and Krasnodarskiy Krays and Vladimirskaya, Ryazanskaya, Kurskaya, Krymskaya and Nikolayevskaya Oblasts.

There are many complaints that in a number of places proper attention is still not being given to moving families living in temporary wooden huts, basements and emergency accommodation into well-appointed apartment blocks. These people are owed a great debt by the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of Power and Electrification, the Ministry of Coal Industry, the Ministry of Timber, Pulp, and Paper and Wood Processing Industry, the Ministry of Railways and the central committees of the corresponding trade unions.

Trade union councils and committees must improve the work of explaining the new housing legislation to the working people. It is important that our trade union aktiv and economic leaders are particularly well versed in housing law.

Letters and verbal appeals on matters of social insurance and pensions, citing numerous cases of infringements and indifference on the part of various officials, are a cause of great alarm and concern. There are many complaints of working people's requests for warrants for medical treatment being treated in a perfunctory and bureaucratic manner.

The number of letters from working people on questions relating to concessionary pensions increased in 1980. A major cause of this was the fact that the procedure for keeping work records is frequently not followed and thus they contain inaccurate job descriptions. On occasion, trade union organs deal with working people's pension applications in a perfunctory manner and display incompetence and impotence when it comes to settling disputes in social security organs.

There has been no reduction in the number of complaints and applications regarding other questions in whose solution trade unions have a dominant role to play. In 1980 there was an increase in the number of letters received by the AUCCTU concerning incorrect bonus payments and miscalculations in the payment of wages. This kind of letter comes mainly from construction workers, employees of electrical engineering and local industrial enterprises and educational establishments, and from agricultural workers.

Labor protection questions have always been and remain an object of trade unions' unremitting attention. Our country regards concern for people, their working conditions and their health as a matter of national importance. During the 10th 5-Year Plan period R11 billion were spent on measures stipulated by labor protection agreements alone--40 percent more than in the previous 5 years.

At the same time, it can only be a cause of concern that the number of letters from workers and employees complaining about working conditions is not only not diminishing but actually increasing.

As is well known, trade unions have broad powers to monitor how labor law is applied at enterprises and in organizations. The work of eliminating the causes and conditions giving rise to complaints from workers and employees regarding labor questions has been considerably stepped up since the creation of the labor law inspectorate within the trade union system.

Nevertheless the working people's written and verbal appeals testify to the fact that trade union committees and councils are not combating labor law contraventions sufficiently actively and consistently.

In recent years there has been a noticeable reduction in the number of appeals by working people to people's courts on questions concerning dismissal from employment. Yet the number of illegal dismissals is still large.

Through the fault of economic leaders and with trade union committees' connivance the country is suffering great material losses in the shape of payments for enforced absenteeism. In 1980 alone R2.5 million were paid from the state purse for these purposes, while those responsible paid a mere R340,000. Those trade union committees and councils which raise with procuracy organs the question of recovering the losses sustained from those responsible have the right approach.

Why are many working people forced to go to court? The answer is, because in a number of cases they are not obtaining the necessary defense of their rights from their trade union organization. This is a serious reproach upon our local trade union organs.

Many of the letters received by central organs are indicative of serious shortcomings in the handling of working people's appeals locally. Many trade union councils and committees fail to observe deadlines for examining written and verbal appeals, requests are turned down without good reason and the decisions adopted regarding them are not always implemented. As a result a considerable number of working people are obliged to appeal at a higher level.

Cases like these are a cause of legitimate concern. Of course, no one is barred from appealing to higher organs on any question. But if the plaintiff had not come up against a perfunctory and callous attitude toward his appeal at the local level the matter would have been settled without wasting either time or energy. Considerate and sensitive handling of working people's letters and appeals is a fundamental requirement of the work of trade union council and committee personnel.

Repeat letters are particularly disturbing. The very fact that an appeal has been repeated is a sure sign of the unsatisfactory handling of working people's letters. Analysis shows that the majority of repeat appeals are the result of unwarranted refusals to settle questions favorably. You do, of course, also get invalid second appeals, but even then the real circumstances and the impossibility of acceding to their request in that particular case must be patiently and cogently explained both to letter writers and to those appealing in person.

Decisive measures must be taken to eradicate the conditions giving rise to repeat complaints.

Many trade union councils and central, republic and oblast committees have recently begun to be more demonstrative in their handling of the organization of work with working people's written and verbal appeals. At the same time, the speaker stressed, the analysis and generalization of the nature of the questions raised by working people and the preparation of appropriate proposals and conclusions and their practical application continue to be a weak point in the handling of letters. Steps should be taken to ensure that every department of trade union central committees and councils analyzes and generalizes working people's letters which fall within their own sphere. It would appear expedient to introduce in all trade union organs a uniform system for keeping a record of and analyzing working people's written and verbal appeals and for reporting back on and providing information on these questions.

As analysis shows, a great many labor disputes are incorrectly resolved at local level as a result of a poor knowledge of labor legislation. This is indicative of serious omissions on the part of trade union councils and committees in propagandizing legal knowledge. Trade unions must use full-time courses, seminars, lecture groups, legal advice bureaus, labor and law and technical inspectorates and the trade union press to ensure that this work is carried out systematically.

Our society's strength lies in the fact that the masses, as V.I. Lenin put it, are able to judge everything and to approach everything consciously. At the same time many letters are received in which working people write: "We were not consulted." "We were not informed." "It was not explained to us." A reluctance to consult with working people is a cause of justifiable resentment and dissatisfaction with the decisions adopted.

Trade unions must systematically inform workers and employees about practical measures to put their suggestions into effect. In order to do so fuller use must be made of all forms and methods of dealing with people: personal conversations, meetings, reports by economic and trade union leaders to labor collectives, "open letter days" and wall and in-house newspapers.

The trade union press has an important role to play in the handling of working people's letters, the speaker pointed out in conclusion. Trade union newspapers and magazines are doing a great deal of useful work with the correspondence of workers and employees. This work must, however, be made more vigorous and specific. The bureaucrats who are unwilling to listen to people's requests and who disregard the norms of the Soviet way of life must be exposed. An active campaign must be mounted against those breaking Soviet laws. Readers' letters on the most controversial and topical issues must be systematically published and there must be reports following up on the measures taken, as well as coverage of positive experiences in the handling of letters and the organization of consultations with citizens.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Measures To Further Improve the Handling of Working People's Letters and Suggestions in Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions" stresses the importance of citizens' verbal appeals and provides clear guidelines for further improving the organization of consultations with working people.

The AUCCTU has recently carried out a series of practical measures to ensure greater consultation between working people and trade union organs. However, the general level of the organization of this work does still not everywhere accord with the 26th CPSU Congress injunctions. The main reason for the shortcomings lies in the fact that the leaders of many trade union organs are not paying sufficient attention to this important sector of work.

The handling of working people's letters and suggestions is a state affair. Being attentive to their suggestions and sensible criticisms is to strengthen and develop socialist democracy, to involve working people more widely in the administration of our state of the whole people and to fight for the implementation of our Leninist party's main aim--everything in the name of man and for the good of man.

Letters Resolution

PM051431 Moscow TRUD in Russian 31 Jul 81 p 2

["AUCCTU 13th Plenum Resolution on Measures To Further Improve Trade Unions' Work With Working People's Letters and Suggestions in Accordance With the Demands of the 26th CPSU Congress"]

[Text] Guided by the CPSU Central Committee's instructions on the need to strictly observe Leninist principles in work with working people's letters, trade union organizations have in recent years substantially improved their work on examining suggestions, statements and complaints and arranging the personal reception of citizens.

At the same time, the shortcomings mentioned in the party Central Committee resolution "On Measures To Further Improve Work With Working People's Letters and Suggestions in Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions" are also to be found in the activity of trade union bodies. They sometimes lack the proper principled and exacting approach to the assessment of the actions of officials who have allowed red tape to interfere with the examination of letters and verbal appeals and have adopted a bureaucratic attitude toward working people's queries and complaints. The reaction to instances quoted in the letters of persecution because of criticism and to information about shortcomings in work is not sharp enough. There are cases of violation of the established procedure for interviewing citizens, long delays in the examination of suggestions and statements, formal answers and written replies, and the failure to keep promises--which forces citizens to appeal to superior organizations and institutions.

Some trade union councils and committees are failing to monitor the execution of their instructions on letters and to inform inquirers of the adopted measures. They rarely hear at presidium sessions questions concerning work with letters and the arrangement of interviews for working people. They leave unpunished people guilty of violating workers' and employeees' legal rights and fail to devote proper attention to studying the causes of complaints. Work on explaining to working people their constitutional rights and obligations, labor legislation, legislation on the procedure for examining suggestions, statements and complaints, the powers of state and public bodies and the procedure for appealing against their decisions is still poor.

Viewing work with working people's letters and suggestions in light of the 26th CPSU Congress demands as a very important area of trade union activity to strengthen ties with the working masses, the 13th AUCCTU Plenum decided that:

1. AUCCTU sections and administrations, trade union central committees and councils and organizations subordinate to trade unions, republic, kray, oblast, territorial, highway, coalfield, city and rayon trade union committees and primary trade union organizations must adopt, be strictly guided by and implement the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Measures To Further Improve Work With Working People's Letters and Suggestions in Light of the 26th CPSU Decisions" and be strictly guided by the points made by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress to the effect that every party worker and every leader must regard sensitive and attentive handling of citizens' letters, requests and complaints as a duty to the people and to the party.

The AUCCTU plenum charges trade union organizations with implementing specific measures to further improve work with working people's letters and the personal reception of citizens taking into account the experience accumulated in the course of the preparations for and holding of the 26th CPSU Congress and the nationwide discussion of the draft basic guidelines for the development of the USSR national economy in 1981-85 and in the period through 1990.

Work with citizens' letters and verbal requests must be constantly at the focus of attention of all trade union bodies and contribute to the development of workers' and employees' creative initiative in the struggle to unearth and exploit reserves for improving production efficiency, to the further improvement of communist education and to the strengthening of the living link with the masses of working people.

2. Trade union central committees and councils are ordered to ensure in the trade union bodies' apparatus that a strict record is kept of the letters arriving from working people, that the comprehensive and objective examination of them is monitored daily, that workers' and employees' suggestions, statements and complaints are promptly resolved in economic management bodies and that economic leaders give regular accountability reports on work with letters. Every [trade union] worker must be made personally responsible for the correct analysis of letters, and people who violate the procedure for examining letters and arranging interviews for citizens laid down by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and who allow bureaucratic attitudes and red tape to interfere must be called strictly to account.

Trade union body executives must travel more often to plants, factories, construction sites, kolkhozes and sovkhozes to examine working people's requests and statements on the spot and to interview them face to face.

The AUCCTU plenum makes it incumbent on trade union central committees and councils to regularly check the state of work on examining letters and arranging interviews for working people in republic, kray, oblast, rayon, factory and plant and local trade union committees and give practical assistance to labor dispute commissions.

3. Trade union councils and committees are to ensure wide publicity in the examination of citizens' written and verbal appeals and to constantly inform workers and employees of practical measures to implement their suggestions and critical remarks. Fuller use must be made for this purpose of wall and in-house newspapers, plant radio broadcasting, meetings and production conferences.

A bol'er approach must be adopted to submitting requests and suggestions for discussion by workers' and employees' meetings when the view of the collective is needed in order to resolve them. The successful practice of holding "open letter days" must be actively introduced and the trade union aktiv must become more widely involved in this work.

The AUCCTU plenum recommends trade union council and committee auditing commissions to increase their monitoring of trade union bodies, observance of legislation on examining working people's suggestions, statements and complaints and, guided by the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee, must make a greater effort to reveal shortcomings in work with letters and to ensure that greater attention is paid to the quality of work on examining working people's requests.

4. Trade union councils and committees are instructed to resolutely nip in the bud attempts to suppress criticism or persecute the authors of letters for giving warnings about violations of Soviet laws and to give a principled assessment of the actions of officials who abuse their official position, violate procedures for the reception of citizens; ignore criticisms and tolerate misdemeanors which arouse legitimate indignation among the working people.

It is necessary to resolutely uncover and eliminate factors giving rise to complaints and adopt flexible measures to eliminate conditions which create labor conflicts and particularly those which arouse repeated and collective complaints from citizens.

The plenum stresses that personal responsibility for the correct organization of work in examining working people's letters and receiving them at trade union organs rests with the leaders of those organs.

5. Central, republic, kray and oblast trade union committees and councils and organizations subordinate to the AUCCTU must analyze working people's letters and statements in depth, study and summarize requests, proposals and criticisms on an oblast, kray, republic and sector scale and make fuller use of the results of the analysis in practical work.

The AUCCT Presidium is instructed to examine and resolve the question of introducing into the trade union system unified principles for the classification of proposals, statements and complaints according to their nature and on this basis establishing accountability on the part of trade union councils and committees with respect to citizens' letters and personal statements on the basis of the results of the year's work.

6. Trade union councils and committees and organizations subordinate to the AUCCTU are to adopt measures to further improve the organization of the personal reception of working people and to ensure the regular reception of citizens by leaders of trade union organs and members of the presidium of trade union councils and committees at times which are convenient for the working people. It is necessary to study and disseminate forms and methods of work in receiving citizens which have had positive results and experience in organizing the reception of citizens actually at enterprises and construction sites and on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at the working people's place of residence.

It is necesssary to strive in every way to ensure that exhaustive measures are adopted on the basis of every letter or personal appeal from citizens to resolve, in substance, their well-founded proposals, criticisms and statements and that convincing, reasoned explanations are given in cases where there is no possibility of a positive resolution of the applicant's question or demand. The practice--banned by law--of handing over the resolution of questions to the persons whose actions are being criticized must not be tolerated.

7. The plenum instructs trade unions councils and committees to step up the propagandization of legal knowledge among working people and to organize the holding at enterprises and organizations, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in clubs, "Red Corners" and libraries of lectures, talks and consultations to explain citizens' constitutional rights and duties, labor, housing and pensions legislation and also existing provisions on other social questions.

Trade union's legal and technical labor inspectorates and legal advisory services must be involved more widely in this work and meetings must be held between working people and officials of the courts, organs of justice and the procuracy. The local press, radio and television must be utilized more fully to propagandize and explain Soviet laws.

It is necessary to improve the standard of organizational and educational work in labor collectives and seek the creation of a healthy moral and psychological climate, an atmosphere promoting the development of frank, comradely criticism and self-criticism, precluding the appearance of anonymous slanders, and the education of trade union cadres and the aktiv in the spirit of a sensitive, attentive, respectful attitude toward people and their opinions and aspirations and a high sense of responsibility for the timely, correct resolution of working people's requests and wishes.

8. Trade union councils and committees are to make provision, in the educational programs of classes and schools for the trade union aktiv and permanent seminars, for the study by trade union workers and activists of the fundamentals of labor, housing and pensions legislation and legislative instruments controlling procedures for the consideration of working people's proposals, statements and complaints. Trade union workers and activists must be trained in organizing work with letters and the reception of citizens at inter-oblast classes and seminars and classes for retraining cadres.

9. The editorial offices of trade union newspapers and journals must improve work in the examination of letters, systematically publish citizens' proposals and wishes and their critical warnings on the most alarming facts, monitor the results of examination of the questions raised and sharply criticize officials who tolerate bureaucracy and red tape in the examination of statements and complaints, violate procedures for the reception of citizens and ignore criticisms in the press; they must criticize persons who tolerate slanderous fabrications in letters. Roundups of letters must be prepared regularly and sent to the appropriate organizations for measures to be adopted.

It is necessary to more actively involve the leaders of trade union, soviet and economic organs in making press, radio and television statements which answer questions raised in working people's letters. Positive experience in work with letters and the organization of the reception of citizens must be widely publicized.

Trade union councils and committees are to adopt flexible measures on the basis of press, radio and television statements and inform the editorial offices concerned in good time about the results of consideration of their publications and reports.

The AUCCTU plenum expresses confidence that the trade unions, guided by the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress, will adopt all the necessary measures to further improve work with working people's letters and proposals and ensure increasingly wide opportunities for workers and employees to participate in resolving questions of our society's social, economic, political and spiritual life.

Plenum Ends

PM051317 Moscow TRUD in Russian 30 Jul 81 p 1

["Information Report on AUCCTU Plenum"]

[Text] The 13th AUCCTU plenum continued its work yesterday.

A report on the third item on the agenda, "On Measures To Further Improve Trade Unions' Handling of Working People's Letters and Suggestions in Line With the 26th CPSU Congress Injunctions," was delivered by AUCCTU Secretary K. Yu. Matskyavichyus.

Taking part in the discussion of the report were: P.V. Bolsheva, secretary of Leningradskaya Oblast Trade Union Council; V.Ye Lokteva, spinner at the Nikolayeva cotton textile combine in Orekhovo-Zuyevo (Moskovskaya Oblast); N.I. Kovalev, chairman of the Railroad Transport Workers Trade Union Central Committee; T.I. Mosashvili, chairman of the Georgian Republic Trade Union Council; S.A. Shishkov, USSR deputy procurator general; V.P. Knyazev, chairman of the Kuybyshevgidrostroy joint trade union construction site committee (Kuuybyshevskaya Oblast); TRUD chief editor L.P. Kravchenko; G.A. Boyko, chairman of Volgogradskaya Oblast Trade Union Council; O.I. Vaynauskene, secretary of the Lithuanian Republic Trade Union Council, and O.I. Ishankuliyeva, chairman of the Turkmen Republic Trade Union Council.

The plenum was addressed by B.P. Yakovlev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Letters Section.

The AUCCTU plenum adopted a resolution on the question discussed.

The plenum examined organizational questions. In connection with his appointment as chairman of the USSR State Committee for the supervision of safe working conditions in industry and for mine supervision the plenum released I.M. Vladychenko from his duties as AUCCTU secretary and member of the AUCCTU Presidium. The plenum elected V.P. Provotorov secretary of the AUCCTU. I.I. Gladkiy was elected AUCCTU secretary and member of the AUCCTU Presidium.

The closing speech at the plenum was delivered by AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev. With this the AUCCTU plenum concluded its work.

SOVIET SUPREME COURT DISCUSSES MISMANAGEMENT

LD051650 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] The Soviet Supreme Court has held a plenary meeting here in Moscow. The meeting discussed tougher measures to eradicate the distortions of reports in the implementation of plans and other malpractices. It pointed to the need for a stiff punishment of those responsible for mismanagement and the squandering of state funds. The meeting also discussed the issue of legal proceedings involving disputes over the proprietory right to a private house. It underlined that this right was guaranteed under the Soviet legislation and could be upheld in court.

LITHUANIAN OFFICIAL DENIES SEMINARY INTERFERENCE

LD041419 Vilniub Domestic Service in Lithuanian 0100 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Commentary by Petras Anilionis, representative of the Council for Religious Affairs for the Lithuanian SSR attached to the USSR Council of Ministers]

[Text] Recently some foreign information media have reported that the authorities in Soviet Lithuania had been interfering with the work of the priests' seminary, guiding the tuition process at the spiritual school, giving directives to the school authorities and so forth. What truth is there in these reports? I would like briefly to talk about this to the radio listeners.

The priests' seminary in Kaunas is a high spiritual school which admits, on the recommendation of the local vicar, young people with secondary education, with completed military service or released from it for various reasons. Admission takes place during the examinations which are attended only by the rector of the seminary and the lecturers. The government authorities are not interested in the questions of entry examinations, the general order of the examinations and their time. This is decided by the authorities of the seminary themselves. The seminary's tuition program is in accordance with the Vatican congregations and the programs of the Vatican spiritual seminaries.

Only those subjects are dealt with at the seminary which are envisaged by the seminary authorities and which will be necessary for the future priest in his spiritual work in satisfying the religious needs of the believers. This seminary has 10 lecturers. All lecturers are clergymen. Some of them have accomplished their studies at the Vatican spiritual universities. Like all high schools in the republic the Kaunas priests' seminary has a fixed number of students to be admitted. There is no wonder because certain limits must be everywhere. During admission the seminary authorities pay attention to the state of health of those wishing to study, their abilities, discipline and other personal qualitative indices.

There are instances, as the facts show, that some people wish to join the seminary because of some calculations. Sometimes various extremists wish to be admitted there in order to destroy general order at the seminary, hamper the work of those who wish to be genuine clergymen and only clergymen. There are instances when young people wish to join the seminary who are already known by their violations of the law. Then a quite legitimate question arises: What kind of a priest can be expected from that kind of person? Because everyone understands that the duty of the clergyman is to satisfy the religious needs of the believers and nothing else. All other problems in life are dealt with by the government authorities in our country and they do not ask the servants of the church to duplicate them.

It happens that unsuitable people are admitted to the seminary. Such persons sometimes even start to take part in antisocial activity although this is not included in the tuition program. A person studying at the seminary is a cleric, or the so-called listener at the seminary. But he is also and above all a Soviet citizen. Being at the seminary does not isolate him from the outside world. He goes to town, during his holidays he lives in the parishes or with his parents. He enjoys all the rights of a Soviet citizen. Thus he must obey without exception all the laws of our socialist system. He bears full responsibility for their violation during his study at the seminary, including expulsion from the educational establishment.

The government authorities and their officials do not interfere in the internal affairs of the seminary; they do not control the process of tuition, do not fix any internal rules. They do not take part in the intermediate and final examinations. But if there is a criminal or an antisocial element at the seminary then this is, I am sorry to say, not an internal affair, and the relevant authorities may and do have the right to ask the seminary leadership to adhere to the general order because Soviet laws apply to all educational establishments in the republic, including the priests' seminary. The believers, too, in their statements ask the leaders of the religious centers, that is, the bishops in their bishoprics, that only suitable candidates study at the priests' seminary. This is a justified demand; there is nothing to add to it.

This year the Kaunas seminary concluded yet another academic year. On 31 May of this year at the Kaunas Cathedral and the Panevezys Cathedral Bishops Ludvikas Povilonis and Romualdas Krisciunas ordained 16 new priests who have graduated from the Kaunas seminary and received appointments from the bishoprics to work in the Catholic Church parishes in the republic.

Thus the Catholic Church in Lithuania has received a new replenishment. The number of clergyman has been increased by several new priests.

UKRAINIAN TU COUNCIL SECRETARY INTERVIEWED

LD060152 Kiev in Ukrainian to Europe 1700 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] The Kiev newspaper PROPOR KOMMUNIZMU has published an interview with Ivan Poyda, secretary of the Ukrainian Trade Union Council. He reports on the implementation of plans for improving the health of the republic's working people within the framework of the social program worked out by the 26th CPSU Congress. Nearly 5 million people receive treatment and take their holidays every year in trade union sanatoriums. Workers and members of their families receive free trips there or pay only one-third of the cost.

SUGGESTION BOXES MADE AVAILABLE IN UKRAINE

LD060154 Kiev in Ukrainian to North America 2100 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Some enterprises in the Ukraine have begun to practice a new form of public criticism, a so-called day of the letter. Boxes are on display in every workshop in which workers can place a letter with their observations and proposals as to the conditions of work, everyday life and leisure. Later, at a general meeting, the enterprise's director and head of the trade union committee have to report back on what has been done with regard to the points raised in each letter.

ALMA-ATA RADIO ON DZHAMBULSKIY OBKOM PLENUM

LD060158 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 2308 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Summary] Dzhambulskiy Obkom has held a plenum to discuss ways to improve party guidance of the Komsomol organization in light of the 26th CPSU Congress resolutions. A report was read by Korotkov, second secretary of the Dzhambulskiy Obkom. It was noted at the plenum that party guidance of the Komsomol organizations does not meet the current high requirements. The problem of expansion of stockbreeding in light of the 26th CPSU Congress resolutions was also discussed at the plenum.

LATVIA'S VOSS MEETS WITH EDUCATION MINISTER

LD060156 Riga Domestic Service in Latvian 1630 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] A talk took place on 10 July between August Voss, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, and Vyacheslav Yelyutin, USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education, who has arrived in Riga for the Guadeamus-8 song and dance festival of the students of the Baltic republics.

Touched upon during the discussion was a broad range of questions connected with the further development of higher and secondary specialized education in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Great attention was paid to the improvement of the quality of the training of specialists, to their better utilization in the national economy and to the improvement of the efficiency of scientific research work in higher educational establishments. Imant Anderson, secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, participated in the discussion.

RIGA RADIO ON HAZARDS, ETIQUETTE OF HITCHHIKING

LD060155 Riga Domestic Service in Latvian 1210 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Excerpts] The state motor vehicle inspectorate writes to us: A person has to get somewhere in a hurry. In townsin such an event a taxi is sought. But when there is no taxi or if one finds oneself out of town, one raises one's hand and tries to stop passing vehicles--those who can give assistance.

Lately there have been an amazingly large number of such persons wishing to travel, especially during holidays. And quite often their behavior--more precisely, impudence--causes serious worry. There are persons who, determined to stop cars, literally walk onto the road and stand in front of moving vehicles. Quite frequently several persons mount an attack on a car. Especially frequent are instances when drunkards run out in front of vehicles waving their hands. In this way the life of a 33-year-old man was cut short on 6 July at the 43d kilometer of the Riga-Pskov road. Quite a number of instances have been registered when those daring to stop vehicles have received injuries of varying gravity. It seems that anybody wishing to travel by a chance vehicle should understand that nobody has an obligation to give him a ride. If a driver does not wish to take a strange person into his vehicle, it is not polite to force him to do so.

CSA REPORTS STATISTICS ON PROGRESS OF HARVEST

LD052322 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that by 3 August 46.6 million hectares of grain and pulse crops had been cut in the country. This is 39 percent of the plan. Ninety percent of the reaped grain has been threshed. At the same time as the harvesting, kolkhozes and sovkhozes have been selling grain to the state. Plans have been fulfilled and above-plan sales of grain are being continued by many rayons of Krasnodarskiy Kray, Stavropolskiy Kray and other oblasts of the country.

The first cut has been taken on almost 64 million hectares of sown and natural grasses. Considerably more hay has been made this year than last--48.2 million tons--as well as haylage--46 million tons. Mass silage making has started, with 12 million tons having already been obtained.

Ministry Official Comments

LD051924 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports: The country's sovkhozes and kolkhozes reaped grain and pulse crops on 46.6 million hectares. This is 39 percent of the plan. Ninety percent of the reaped grain was threshed.

In commenting on these figures Viktor Yegorovich Solovov, deputy chief of the Main Administration of Grain Crops and General Problems of Agriculture of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, stressed that the pace of harvesting on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes remains high. During the last week grain was reaped on an area of 11.5 million hectares. The area threshed was even greater since swathes were lifted from fields where reaping was already carried out. The boundary of harvesting is gradually moving eastward. Selective reaping of the pulse crops commenced by machine operators in Altayskiy and Krasnoyarskiy Krays and in the Kazakh virgin lands. Excellent quality grain is reaching elevators and grain reception points.

In addition to bringing in this year's harvest, farmers began laying the foundations for next year's harvest. In order to speed up soil preparation leading kolkhozes and sovkhozes are using surface tillage methods. Good conditions for autumn sowing are developing in the country at the moment. This year farmers are hoping to considerably expand the winter crop acreage. Winter crops give a bigger yield than spring crops. In addition to other pressing tasks machine operators are beginning to plough the August fallow. This helps create the best conditions for vigorous shoots.

Ministry Agronomist on Harvest

LD061006 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0240 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Talk by Nikolay Yakovlevich Sidorenko, chief agronomist in the Grain Crops and General Problems of Agriculture Main Administration of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture]

[Text] According to the USSR CSA by 3 August grain and pulse excluding corn had been cut on an area of 46.6 million hectares and threshed from 42.1 million hectares, which is 90 percent of the harvested area. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the North Caucasus, the majority of Ukrainian oblasts and the south of Kazakhstan have virtually completed threshing of early grain crops. It is now important to prevent grain piling up at the threshing floors, to process it more quickly and dispatch it to the elevators. Wider use must be made of progressive work methods in transporting grain from the new harvest, as has been done, for instance in Stavropolskiy Kray where rayon and interrayon (?competition) for dispatch and delivery of grain crops is in action.

Incidentally, grain crop farmers of the kray are close to delivering 2 million tons of grain crops and Krasnodarskiy Kray farmers are delivering their third million tons of grain to elevators.

The harvest has arrived on farms of the Estonian SSR and also in Leningradskaya, Arkhangelskaya, Chelyabinskaya, Tyumenskaya, Novosibirskaya Oblasts, Altayskiy and Krasnoyarskiy Krays. Farmers at Karagandinskaya, Dzhezkazganskaya and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblasts have put combines in the fields in the last few days. At the same time, mass harvesting and threshing of grain crops is continuing on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Belorussia, Latvia, Lithuania and in the Central and Volga-Vyatka economic regions, along the Volga, and also in Orenburgskaya Oblast and the Udmurtskaya ASSR. The rate of harvest work remains high. For instance, farms of Volgogradskaya Oblast have threshed grain crops from an area of 890,000 hectares in 1 week and Saratov machine operators from an area of 800,000 hectares. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Rostovskaya, Orenburgskaya, Voronezhskaya, Kuybyshevskaya, Tambovskaya, Penzenskaya and Ryazanskaya Oblasts and also the Tatarskaya and Bashkirskaya ASSRs did the harvest and threshing at a fast pace. Many machine operators of Ulyanovskaya, Poltavskaya, Kirovogradskaya, Smolenskaya and a number of other oblasts are achieving high daily output per combine. Compared with last year, there has been a better use of harvest machinery by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Ukraine, Moldavia and Uzbekistan.

The last month of summer is an especially intensive time for farmers. Apart from the grain crop harvest, flax-pulling is in progress in Ukraine, Belorussia and the RSFSR. This crop has been harvested from a total of 22 percent of the sown area. In the south of the country, the harvest and sale to the state of early vegetables and potatoes and the harvest of fruit and berries are continuing. At the same time as harvesting, the foundation of the future harvest is also being laid. The soil has been prepared for winter crop sowing on an area of 19 million hectares, which is 5 million hectares more than last year. The country's farms are at the moment making every effort to step up the pace of harvest and grain crop procurement, of soil preparation and to carry out the winter sowing in optimum time and at a high agrotechnical level.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 5 AUG

LD060507 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 5 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Threshing of grain crops is coming to an end in the southern Ukraine. Altogether grain crops have been cut on 13 million hectares and threshed on almost 12 million hectares. (0100 GMT)

Grain crops have been cut on half the area of Saratovskaya Oblast. Three-quarters of them have been threshed. Chuvashskaya farms are sowing winter crops at the same time as harvesting. (0104 GMT)

Farms in the Ukraine have already sold the state about 6 million tons of grain. The first in the republic to fulfill the plan for sales of grain are farmers of Ochakovskiy Rayon, Nikolayevskaya Oblast. The last combines have left the fields in southern Kazakhstan. Harvesting of wheat and rye has ended. All rayons there are already selling grain to the state above plan. Grain crops in Belorussia have been cut from half the area to date. To date grain and pulse crops have been cut on 90 percent of the area in Tadzhikistan. (0400 GMT)

Mass sowing of winter crops started in Udmurtskaya today. The area to be sown is 400,000 hectares, much more than last year. (0600 GMT)

Kazakhstan Machine operators today began harvesting grain on the fourth million hectares. Farms in Dzhezkazganskaya and Karagandinskaya Oblasts have started harvesting. The republican Agriculture Ministry says 95 percent of grain crops cut in Kazakhstan have already been threshed. The delay between harvesting and threshing is considerably less than last year. Some 650,000 hectares of grain are to be harvested in Smolenskaya Oblast. This year the grain ripened a week earlier than usual due to the very warm weather. Machine operators are doing their best to bring in the harvest before the grain starts drying out. (0800 GMT)

Over the past week grain has been cut on an area of 11.5 million hectares. The tempo of threshing has been even higher. In all, since the start of the harvest, grain and pulse crops have been cut on an area of 46.6 million hectare, which is roughly two-fifths of the entire sown area. Ninety percent of the grain that has been cut has also been threshed. In the RSFSR, harvesting is now underway in 58 oblasts, krays and autonomous republics. Harvesting of early grain crops has been completed in the North Caucasus, most of the Ukraine and in southern Kazakhstan. Gradually the harvest is moving east. Selective harvesting of pulses has commenced in Altayskiy and Krasnoyarskiy Kray and the Kazakhstan virgin lands. Mass harvesting is underway in the Urals, the Volga area, Volga-Vyatka Rayon, Belorussia and the Baltic republic's. Threshing work is going particularly fast in the farms of Volgogradskaya, Saratovskaya and Orenburgskaya Oblasts as well as the Tatarskaya and Bashkirskaya ASSR's. While harvesting this year's crop, farmers have also begun laying the foundations for next year's harvest. Almost 19 million hectares have been prepared for winter crops in the country. This is 54 percent of the plan and 5 million hectares more than had been prepared by this time last year. Specialists are worried, as the best period for sowing has already arrived in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR and in Western Siberia and some farms are very slow to clear the fields for winter crop sowing. This could affect the deadlines for sowing. The conditions in the country for spring sowing are turning out to be good and this year farmers hope to expand considerably the amount of land sown to winter crops. Machine operators have begun turning over the fallow. (1000 GMT)

Most sovkhozes and Kolkhozes in Stvropolskiy Kray have completed the threshing of grain. All grain silos in Tselinogradskaya Oblast in Kazakhstan are ready to accept grain from the new harvest at an aggregate rate of 200,000 tons a day. The second haymaking has started in Altayskiy Kray. To date, 1.8 million tons of fodder have been procured. (1100 GMT)

The grain harvest has been completed in Moldavia. (1200 GMT)

Uzbekistan cotton growers have worked hard to overcome the problems in cotton plants caused by unfavorable weather conditions. The plants are now forming bolls which, in the opinion of specialists, will create the prerequisites for an early and plentiful yield. Cotton growers are also preparing for the cotton harvest now. This autumn over 3,500 harvesting detachments will be at work here. It is hoped that 3.9 million tons of raw cotton will be picked. (1330 GMT)

In Tselinogradskaya, the annual hay procurement plan has been fulfilled. More than 1 million tons have been laid in. (1400 GMT)

By 3 August the growers of Krasnodarskiy Kray had delivered 2.2 million tons of cereal crops and the growers of Stavropolskiy Kray had delivered over 1.8 million tons. (2200 GMT)

CHANGING WEATHER CONDITIONS HAMPER BELORUSSIAN HARVEST

LD060545 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Summary] The harvest campaign is in full swing in Belorussia. The situation there changes constantly. One minute the sun shines, the next there is such a downpour that combine harvesters are slowed down and the grain lies twisted and flattened on the ground. The skillful use of machinery is considered vital in this and painstaking care is taken to ensure that all machinery is in perfect working order. Grain occupies just under 3 million hectares in Belorussia.

UKRAINIAN PARTY PLENUM EXAMINES ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

WA041101 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 23 Jul 81 p 1

[Information bulletin on Ukrainian CP Central Committee plenum proceedings]

[Text] A Ukrainian CP Central Committee Plenum was held on 22 July 1981.

Obkom secretaries involved in agricultural questions, oblispolkom chairmen, leaders of a number of ministries and departments and Ukrainian CP Central Committee executives who are not members of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee and Auditing Commission were invited to the plenum.

The plenum examined the question "The Work of the Republic Party Organizations and Soviet and Management Authorities To Fulfill the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress on the Further Development of Animal Husbandry". The report was delivered by I.A. Mozgovoy, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee.

The following participated in the discussion: B.V. Kachura, first secretary of the Donetskiy Obkom; Ye.V. Dragonenko, chairman of the Budennyy Kolkhoz of Kiyevskaya Oblast's Mironovskiy Rayon; I.F. Kalantay, first secretary of Kharkovskaya Oblast's Pervomayskiy Raykom; Ye.V. Kachalovskiy, first secretary of the Dnepropetrovskiy Obkom; N.M. Popov, first secretary of the Voroshilovgradskiy Gorkom; N.P. Negerey, milking-machine operator of the Michurin Kolkhoz of Zhitomirskaya Oblast's Korostyshevskiy Rayon; A.N. Kirichenko, first secretary of Zaporozhskaya Oblast's Veselovskiy Raykom; I.K. Lutak, first secretary of the Cherkasskiy Obkom; O.G. Kirichko, director of the Belikskiy beef-production interfarm enterprise of Poltavskaya Oblast's Kobelyakskiy Rayon; M.V. Khorunzhiy, minister of agriculture of the Ukrainian SSR; A.N. Girenko, first secretary of the Khersonskiy Obkom; P.Ya. Zayvyy, chairman of the 25th CPSU Congress Kolkhoz of Kirovogradskaya Oblast's Onufriyevskiy Rayon; G.A. Bogdanov, chairman of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V.I. Lenin [VASKHNIL] southern branch Presidium; N.K. Kirichenko, first secretary of the Odesskiy Obkom; N.N. Novatskaya, chief of the dairy section of the Chervoniy Partizan Kolkhoz of Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast's Verkhnedneprovskiy Rayon; A.F. Kondratyuk, milking-machine operator of the Ukraina Kolkhoz of Rovenskaya Oblast's Mlinovskiy Rayon; V.S. Makarenko, first secretary of the Krymskiy Obkom; N.A. Korzh, minister of sovkhozes of the Ukraine; and V.F. Temnyy, chairman of the Vinnitskiy Oblispolkom.

The plenum was addressed by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee.

The plenum adopted a decree on the question discussed which will be carried in the press.

Shcherbitskiy Speech

WA041800 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 24 Jul 81 pp 1-2

[Report on V.V. Shcherbitskiy speech at Ukrainian CP Central Committee 22 July 1981 Plenum]

[Text] Comrades!

The 26th CPSU Congress emphasized that in the years ahead the Communist Party will consistently implement its economic strategy, the highest goal of which is an unswerving upsurge in the people's material and cultural living standard.

The republic's working people are responding with concrete deeds to the party's concern and warmly and wholeheartedly approve its domestic and foreign policy and the fruitful activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

Every sober-minded person in this world can see with his own eyes with what a very high sense of responsibility the Communist Party and the Soviet state are pursuing a Leninist peace-loving foreign policy and are persistently defending the cause of world peace under the conditions of a serious exacerbation of the current international situation. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the Fifth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation,

and the appeal "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World" adopted by our country's highest organ of power have elicited broad comment and made a profound impression on the international public and the governments of many countries. It is significant, furthermore, that statesmen of a number of capitalist states, including countries which are part of the NATO bloc, have also noted the importance and constructive nature of the appeal.

The Soviet state's new foreign policy initiatives, our country's active support for the proposal for making northern Europe a nuclear-free zone and the results of L.I. Brezhnev's talks with W. Brandt, chairman of the German Social Democratic Party, once again testify convincingly to the CPSU's consistent and firm position--peace can and must be defended.

Numerous world press commentaries emphasize the outstanding personal contribution to the cause of the preservation of peace in this world of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. In recent decades mankind has repeatedly experienced the threat of a thermonuclear conflict. The fact that it has been possible to avert the Damocles' sword of war hanging over the planet is to the inestimable, truly historic credit of our party and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

While defending the peace and security of the peoples, the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community emphatically repudiate the hard, irrational militarist position of the U.S. administration and the aggressive intrigues of reactionary imperialist and hegemonist forces, are maintaining their defense capability at the proper level and are displaying legitimate concern for their security.

Soviet people understand full well that every success of ours on the labor front is a real contribution to the strengthening of the might of our motherland and also a concrete contribution to the cause of strengthening world peace. This is why the question discussed today at the Ukrainian CP Central Committee plenum is of paramount economic and tremendous political significance.

"To dependably provide the people with food products and agricultural raw material in as short a time as possible," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized, "is the task which the party has now posed on a countrywide scale. We must accomplish it and accomplish it unfailingly." As you know, a special food program, of which animal husbandry is a most important component, is currently being drawn up to this end. It was this sector which the 26th congress termed the priority front in the countryside. For this reason during this current 5-year plan, beginning this year, we are obliged to do everything to secure a considerable increase in the production and procurement of meat, milk and other products.

The party organizations and all agricultural workers of Cherkasskaya Oblast, who have outlined and are implementing a set of measures providing for a sharp increase in the rate of developing animal husbandry, are setting an example of well-considered and concrete work in this area. The Cherkassy workers' socialist pledges have been approved by the CPSU Central Committee. The oblast's stockbreeders are honorably keeping their word. They have overfulfilled the plans of the first 6 months for the procurement of all types of products, having increased it considerably compared with last year.

I.A. Mozgovoy's report and the speeches thoroughly analyzed the development of animal husbandry in the republic, evaluated what has been done in critical fashion and showed the available great potential and directions of work for the sector's increased efficiency. Therefore, in order not to repeat them, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, I will dwell only on the most important issues.

It should be mentioned that the state of affairs in animal husbandry, as throughout agriculture, is constantly at the center of the attention of the Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat and republic Council of Ministers. Thanks to the consistent implementation of the party's agrarian policy, whose foundations were formulated by the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum, the average annual gross product in the public sector of the Ukraine's agriculture in the period 1976-80 was more than R5 billion or 33 percent greater than its volume in 1966-70. Labor productivity in this period increased by a factor of 1.5.

Major qualitative changes have occurred in animal husbandry. The fixed capital of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in this sector currently constitutes R20 billion. This is 2.5 times more than 10 years ago. An extensive network of large-scale specialized and inter-farm enterprises and associations has been created. Some 2,800 animal husbandry complexes and comprehensively mechanized livestock sections were commissioned in the republic in the last two 5-year plans. The application of industrial techniques has expanded and the standard of production has risen. As a result there has been a fundamental change in the content and nature of the work of the stockbreeders. Even quite recently milkmaids, pig tenders, cattlemen, shepherds and so forth were working in the livestock sections. But now such occupations as operators of power facilities, service engineers for intricate equipment and stockbreeder-experts predominate here. Some 1.3 million people are currently employed in animal husbandry and they produce more than one-half of the entire gross kolkhoz and sovkhoz product.

In the last 10 years the increase in production has made it possible to increase the average annual procurement of meat and milk by a factor of 1.4 and that of eggs by 2.4. Per capita consumption of these products grew to approximately the same extent. Nonetheless, demand for meat, milk and other animal husbandry products is not being fully met. There are several reasons for this. First, the urban population has grown by 5.2 million or almost 20 percent in the last 10 years. Second, our people's well-being has risen. In the 10th 5-Year Plan alone real income per capita increased 17 percent, the average monthly wage of workers and employees 16 percent and kolkhoz members' income from public farming almost 30 percent. Some R30 billion is spent on pensions or 40 percent more than in the Ninth 5-Year Plan. As a result there has been increased demand for the most valuable food products.

But the main reason is the low rate of production growth, to which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev justifiably pointed in his conversation with leaders of the republic on 9 May. Indeed, whereas in the 9th 5-Year Plan the increase in meat production was 21 percent, in the 10th 5-Year Plan it was only 6 percent, and 14 and 7 percent respectively for milk.

Of course, there were a number of objective reasons for this. The year of 1975, which preceded the 10th 5-Year Plan, when it was necessary to reduce the animal herd, and also the extremely unfavorable weather conditions of the last 2 years in a row had their effect. In addition, as the comrades who spoke said, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes have yet to be fully provided with the necessary equipment, particularly fodder-harvesting equipment, and, owing to limited resources, insufficient mineral fertilizer is being applied to the fodder crops.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are adopting measures for improving material-technical supplies to agriculture. It is sufficient to say that in our republic alone capacity for the manufacture of agricultural machinery increased 36 percent and for the production of mineral fertilizer 25 percent in the last 5 years. A big program of the development of these sectors has been outlined and is being implemented in the current 5-year plan.

Of course, it is impossible not to take objective reasons into consideration. However, as has already been correctly observed today, far from everywhere is everything being done to ensure the use of available possibilities, the potential which we already possess and allocated resources with the greatest effect.

On many kolkhozes and sovkhozes, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, animal husbandry has been developing predominantly extensively in recent years. This cannot fail to be reflected in the indicators for the republic also. Thus the head of livestock and poultry (in standard equivalent) has increased 12 percent on the kolkhozes and state farms compared with 1974. Not bad, it would seem. But the gross product per standard head has declined. There has been a drop in the per-cow milk yield. Beef and pork production per transitional head has declined. Cow barrenness remains high.

Only 40-50 percent of the cattle and 50-60 percent of the hogs intended for this are in fattening in Rovenskaya, Nikolayevskaya and Chernovitskaya Oblasts, as a consequence of which 2-3 times less beef and pork were produced per initial head last year than should have been.

The question naturally arises: What is the trouble? Primarily the fact that in increasing the number of animals many leaders do not embark in earnest on strengthening the fodder base, provision of the livestock with premises and an improvement in pure-blood breeding. A few examples. In Krymskaya Oblast the production of meat increased 23 percent, milk 13 percent and eggs 36 percent in the 10th 5-Year Plan alone. There was also a considerable increase in the sale thereof to the state. At the same time in Kirovogradskaya Oblast meat production declined 0.5 percent, and the extra milk constituted only 3 percent. This is not fortuitous. Whereas in Krymskaya Oblast the average annual production of coarse and succulent fodder increased by a factor of almost 1.5, in Korovogradskaya Oblast it increased only 15 percent.

There can be only one conclusion here: All questions of the development of animal husbandry must be resolved as a whole. Otherwise forces and resources will be spent irrationally.

In accomplishing the tasks of the present 5-year plan we will continue to build up the head of livestock and poultry. But decisive significance is now attached to the utmost intensification of the sector and its increased efficiency in order for the basis addition to the farm product to be obtained thanks to the increased productiveness of the animals and an improvement in preserving the herd and using the basic herd. For this it is necessary to fundamentally rectify the situation concerning fodder production and pedigree breeding and make considerably more efficient use of all production capital. The measures outlined in the comprehensive programs of the development of dairy livestock raising and hog breeding, which have been approved by the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, are aimed at this.

The key task in an upsurge of animal husbandry put forward by practice itself is the strengthening of the fodder base. "In this respect," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasizes, "the present 5-year plan should to a considerable extent be one of fodder."

Of course, the primary task of the party organizations and soviet and management authorities was and remains an increase in grain production. But together with this it is no less important to secure the economical and most rational use of the grain-forage stocks. Possibilities, and big ones, for this exist. They were discussed at a meeting of the republic party aktiv this March. Concrete steps on this question have been outlined in the organizational-political measures for implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU and Ukrainian CP Congress. Their implementation must be stepped up.

I would remind you that an increase in the production of grain-forage and protein crops and full-value mixed feed is the main way to increase the returns from concentrated feed. We can no longer be reconciled with the fact that on many farms wheat, which in efficiency is not as good as, say, barley, is currently still the main forage grain. It occupies a large proportion of on-farm mixed feed in Kharkovskaya and Dnepropetrovskaya Oblasts, for example. If we add to this its lack of protein balance, the considerable over-expenditure of forage which is currently taking place is understandable.

It is essential to use all available potential for a buildup in the production of feed additives for an increase in the production of full-value mixed feed. We have such potential. For example, from year to year enterprises of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Food Industry (Comrade N.F. Lulinich) fail to fulfill the plans for drying pulp. In the last 5-year plan they produced on an annual average of virtually only half as much as the quota. Only 7,000-8,000 tons of amido-mineral pulp is produced annually compared with a possible 50,000 tons. Available capacity makes it possible to annually produce 77,000 tons of fodder yeast, but less than 60,000 tons thereof is produced.

One out of every four meat combines of the Ukrianian Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry (Comrade V.K. Solomakha) still lacks kitchens for the preparation of meat and bone meal, while Zakarpatskaya and Chernigovskaya Oblasts produce only 30-35 kilos per ton of meat or only half as much as Dnepropetrovskaya, Donetskaya, Nikolayevskaya and Ternopolskaya Oblasts.

Unsatisfactory use is being made of the potential for a buildup in capacity for the preparation of meat and bone meal in the Ukrainian Ministry of Agriculture (Comrade M.V. Khorunzhiy) system. Given available raw material for 48 kitchens, only 17 have been commissioned in the last 10 years and only 10 are being built. The Ukrainian Ministry of Rural Construction (Comrade Yu.B. Kotov) bears a large share of the responsibility for this.

We have a right to categorize such an attitude toward such important questions as a lack of understanding of the importance of these tasks and professional incompetence.

This is a considerable overexpenditure of grain forage owing to animal husbandry's inadequate provision with coarse, succulent and pasture fodder. This, for example, is what an analysis with respect to Khmelnitskaya Oblast shows. In the last 5 years average annual milk production on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased 11 percent, but mixed-feed expenditure increased 24 percent. It is a similar situation with beef: Production increased 21 percent, but grain-forage expenditure increased by a factor of almost 1.6. As a whole, 1.4 times more mixed feed was used for cattle in this 1 oblast in the last 5-year plan than in the previous 5 years, whereas only 11 percent more coarse, succulent and green fodder was used. No comment is necessary, as they say.

Similar data could be adduced for Ternopolskaya, Sumskaya, Kharkovskaya, Nikolayevskaya and other oblasts.

Such an absolutely abnormal situation is leading to many leaders of farms, rayons and certain oblasts even constantly requesting the additional allocation of mixed feed from state resources instead of properly embarking on an increase in the production of coarse and succulent fodder, an increase in its quality and an improvement in its storage. At the same time contracts on the sale of grain to the state are frequently not fulfilled.

It is perfectly obvious that it is impossible to go on like this and that there has to be a fundamental change in the approach to fodder production. It is necessary for every farm this very year to do everything possible for a maximum increase in the procurement of high-quality hay, haylage, silage and fodder root crops and to ensure their efficient use.

Everyone must count on receiving only the quantity of grain forage from state resources recorded in the plan.

Guided by the directives of the CPSU Central Committee on questions of increasing the production and improving the quality of fodder, the Ukrainian CP Central Committee has confirmed concrete measures for the 5-year plan. It is planned, inter alia, to improve the structure of the cereal and fodder crop sowings, accelerate the building of fodder storage pits and build up capacity for the production of protein fodder. Quotas have been determined for the interfarm mixed-feed plants for a reduction in the proportion of the grain in the mixed feed, which is as yet far in excess of the norm. It is also deemed advisable, beginning 1982, to channel the entire mineral fertilizer addition into the fodder crops.

The Ukrainian Gosplan has been instructed to submit proposals for the organization of the supplementary manufacture at the republic's enterprises of highly productive fodder-harvesting equipment.

It is the task of the ministries and departments and obkoms and oblispolkoms to ensure the on-schedule fulfillment of all these measures.

The second area of the intensification of animal husbandry, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy went on to observe, is an increase in the level of breeding and an improvement in the pure-blood and productive qualities of the animals, which the report dealt with in relative detail. This is a very important area of work. Scientists and agricultural specialists must unfailingly involve themselves in it better and it must be constantly monitored by the local soviets and party committees.

The next question concerns the fuller use of the production potential that has been created in animal husbandry. I would like primarily to stress the importance of the continuation of plan-geared work on the further extension of the specialization and concentration of production and the development of interfarm cooperation. Practice shows that high results are secured given the correct approach to this matter. Even under the difficult conditions of 1980 the weight gain of cattle was 1.4 times higher and that of hogs 1.2 times higher on average at the interfarm enterprises than the average for the republic's kolkhozes. The expenditure of fodder per quintal of product was 20-25 percent less and that of labor 2.7-3 times less, and basic production costs were 25-35 percent less.

At the same time it has to be said plainly that inadequate use is being made of the production capacity which has been created at a number of specialized enterprises. In particular, certain animal husbandry complexes of Nikolayevskaya, Rovenskaya and Kharkovskaya Oblasts are obtaining only 60-70 percent of the products provided for by the plans.

This is what an inspection in Kharkovskaya Oblast's Sakhnovshchinskiy Rayon revealed. A complex for 1,600 cows at a total cost of R3 million was introduced on the Lenin Kolkhoz, which specializes in milk production, in 1978. But the preparation of the herd was not properly organized here, and from year to year the farm was not provided with coarse and succulent fodder. As a consequence milk production in the 10th 5-Year Plan declined 16 percent and procurement 20 percent, and there was also a 25-percent reduction in the production and sale of the state of meat.

There is a similar situation on the Iskra Kommunizma and Karl Marx specialized kolkhozes. As a result the rayon as a whole experienced a 14-percent decline in the procurement of meat in the 10th 5-Year Plan compared with the previous 5-year period, a 6-percent decline in the procurement of milk, a 43-percent decline in eggs and an 18-percent decline in wool and, of course, failed to fulfill the plans.

Similar lax management was also revealed in certain rayons of Ternopolskaya, Rovenskaya and Khmelnitskaya Oblasts. Understandably, no one needs such "specialization," and it is compromising an important state concern. Whoever is allowing this to happen should have party and administrative proceedings brought against them. What needs to be done in the immediate future?

First, a thorough investigation of the state of affairs with respect to each specialized enterprise and the large-scale livestock sections and the implementation of concrete measures providing over the course of 1-2 years for the complete assimilation of production capacity.

The Ukrainian Gosplan, the agricultural ministries and the oblispolkoms must resolve all questions connected with the provision of the animal husbandry complexes and large-scale livestock sections with fodder and equipment and reinforce them with personnel.

Second, the time has come to conduct a thorough stocktaking of all the animal husbandry sections and to determine what needs to be done, within what period of time and in what sequence to ensure that all the livestock and poultry be accommodated under suitable conditions and with the maximum involvement of mechanization. In other words, we need to know precisely where it is possible and necessary to perform modernization, where there simply has to be new construction and what material-technical resources are needed for this. The coordination of this entire work should be undertaken by the Ukrainian Ministry of Agriculture, and the latter should, in conjunction with the Gosplan and other ministries and departments, formulate and submit to the republic Council of Ministers the appropriate proposals.

Implementation of the entire complex of measures for the intensification of animal husbandry, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, requires skilled, competent leadership, primarily on the part of the agricultural authorities. Unfortunately, it has to be stated that the level of leadership in developing this sector still fails to correspond to modern requirements, a precise system in the organization of the introduction of all that is new and progressive is lacking and due concern is not always displayed for an increase in the role of the specialists in a number of oblasts.

More than 80,000 specialists are employed in animal husbandry. It is on these people and their professionalism, efficiency and organizer's capabilities that the final results depend to a considerable, if not decisive, extent. But there are frequent instances of these specialists not being consulted and their opinion not being heeded when questions are decided. In other words, people substitute for the specialists. This is a faulty practice. It is the task of the party committees to foster in the specialists a businesslike, creative attitude toward their duties and a sense of high personal responsibility for their assigned area.

It is also necessary to pay more attention to an improvement in the qualitative makeup of the specialists. Whereas three-fourths of kolkhoz and sovkhoz chief agronomists have higher education, this is the case with only a little more than half the chief animal specialists and veterinarians, and of only 30-45 percent on the farms of Zhitomirskaya, Rovenskaya, Ternopolskaya and Chernigovskaya Oblasts.

It is also necessary to increase the supervision and the organization of the introduction of the achievements of science and progressive experience.

It is evidently advisable to extensively adopt the experience of Krymskaya Oblast. Concise, concrete animal reports of farm and raykom leaders on what has been introduced that is new and what the result of this has been, has been the practice here for a few years now. The raykoms report to the obkom, and the oblast agricultural authorities to the oblispolkom. This organization of work is producing good results.

It is also important to develop more extensively the creative collaboration of institutes of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and VASKHNIL's southern branch with the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, as is done in Donetskaya, Lvovskaya, Khersonskaya and Kiyevskaya oblasts.

It is also necessary everywhere to consider well and organize work on the best kolkhozes' and sovkhozes' rendering the lagging farms professional assistance in question of raising the standard of production, assimilating new technology, improving the quality of the herd and so forth. This can be called various names--patronage, collective mentorship--but this is not the heart of it. What is important is the final result--the speedier elimination of the lagging of this collective or the other.

On further question. It has already been mentioned today that the republic and each oblast have comprehensive work plans for the 5-year plan to increase soil fertility and chemicalization, augment the production of milk, pork, fish and honey and increase rabbit breeding.

The compilation of programs for the development of fodder production, land improvement and sugar beet production is being completed.

In the very near future the Ukrainian CP Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers will examine concrete measures for an increase in the production of beef and a further extension of specialization and interfarm cooperation. In a word, in all the main areas of an increase in the efficiency of agriculture we have or soon will have precise plans of action for the long term. The task is to underpin them with purposeful organizing work directly on the koklhozes and sovkhozes and in the brigades and livestock sections, establish effective control over and ensure fulfillment of all the scheduled measures everywhere and within the the prescribed time and remove the shortcomings about which the comrades have spoken today.

Agriculture, as a sphere of the economy, is not developing in isolation. Practically all sectors of the economy participate in production of the agricultural product. For this reason, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasizes, "...Taking into consideration the task of solving the food problem which has been set by the party, every ministry, association and enterprise must provide in its plans for concrete measures to contribute to this."

It is primarily a question of the fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans for the supply to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of equipment, mineral fertilizer, fuel and other means of production, the processing of agricultural produce and the extension of production and cultural-everyday construction in the countryside. This has to be mentioned because a number of enterprises of agricultural machine-building and chemical industry located on the republic's territory are failing to cope with orders for the countryside and sometimes manufacturing machinery and equipment of low quality.

Thus in the first 6 months of this year the Odessapochvomash production association the Nikolayevselmash and Korovograd Krasnaya Zvezda plants and other failed to supply agriculture with 10,000 machines and batches of equipment of 12 denominations. A number of plants, including the Kharkov tractor engines, Serp i Molot and Umanfermmash and the Melitopol tractor hydraulic unit, failed to manufacture 67 different spares.

Enterprises for the manufacture of agricultural equipment are being installed slowly. In the last 5-year period the construction organizations of the republic Ministry of Industrial Construction and Ministry of Construction of Heavy Indsutry Enterprises failed to fulfill the plan of work at these construction sites by more than R80 million. A lag has been allowed to develop since the start of the new 5-year plan also. The party organizations of Kharkovskaya, Kirovogradskaya, Khmelnitskaya, Zaporozhskaya, Cherkasskaya, Ivano-Frankovskaya and other oblasts were justly criticized for this at a meeting in the CPSU Central Committee on questions of the development of agriculture machine building. It is necessary to draw from this concrete conclusions and rectify the situation.

The Tripolskiy plant for the production of lysine and the Kremenchug protein-vitamin concentrates plant are being built at an intolerably slow pace. It is pertinent to mention that the republic Council of Ministers has examined this question three times in the last 2-1/2 years. But the situation concerning the construction of these important facilities is not improving. Is it not time to apply authority, as they say?

We must continue to develop patronage assistance to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes on the part of industrial and other enterprises of the cities, social-cultural construction included. A great deal of work in this respect is being performed by the Dnepropetrovskiy Obkom and Oblispolkom. Concrete plans have been drawn up in the rayons here for the rebuilding of rural centers of population, and the progress of their fulfillment is being monitored by an oblast commission headed by the oblispolkom chairman. Specific assistance is being rendered individual builders. As a result the outflow of the rural population has declined, and in many areas the numbers of the able-bodied population employed in agriculture have increased.

At the same time due attention is still not being paid everywhere to an improvement in the housing and cultural-everyday conditions of rural inhabitants. This applies primarily to Zhitomirskaya, Khmelnitskaya and certain other oblasts.

The following task has also to be accomplished on this 5-year plan: fully completing the provision of the animal husbandry sections with amenities and the building of hard-surface roads to them. All this will contribute to the retention of stockbreeder personnel and an improvement in production and economic indicators.

The planning bodies, the Ukrainian Ministry of Consumer Service, Cooperative Union and other ministries and departments should approach the formation of plans for developing trade and the services sphere and improving social-cultural and medical services in a better considered manner and with regard for the evolved demographic situation.

It is necessary that the plans of the countryside's social-cultural development currently being formulated provide in the next few years for modern stores and refreshment rooms to be opened on each kolkhoz and sovkhoz central estate and for comprehensive reception centers offering the public a broad range of services in every large village.

A great deal of work has been done in the republic, we believe, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, since the 26th congress on implementation of the directives and tasks set in the Central Committee report and the congress' decisions. We have a clear-cut, comprehensively considered program for increasing organizational-party and ideological work, and specific measures are being implemented for the acceleration of scientific-technical progress and the strengthening of the leadership of certain sectors of the economy.

The congress' results were discussed everywhere and in a businesslike manner. The party committees and primary organizations have outlined and are implementing organizational-political and the soviet and management authorities organizational and engineering-economic measures. The deadlines, performers and those responsible, including members of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo and the Ukrainian Council of Ministers Presidium, have been determiend.

A Ukrainian Academy of Sciences General Assembly session was held which outlined the concrete tasks of the republic's scientists to ensure a further turn toward increasing the efficiency of scientific research and the accelerated use of its achievements in practice.

A 5-day seminar-conference of gorkom and raykom secretaries was held which made an in-depth analysis and determined the paths of the further refinement of ideological work.

Comprehensive talks were also held in the Ukrainian CP Central Committee with Komsomol leaders and executive personnel of the republic's unions.

The Ukrainian CP Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers are adopting measures to eliminate the shortcomings in trade and consumer services and improve the activity of the administrative authorities in the fight against various antisocial phenomena.

In the work on implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress we are endeavoring to ensure that a spirit of profound party-mindedness and high exactingness, organization and efficiency permeate, as the CPSU Central Committee demands, the entire activity of the republic party organization. This policy--one of strict observance of the principles of a collective approach in work, a solicitous and at the same time exacting attitude toward the personnel and the fostering therein of a creative approach, initiative, a constant healthy dissatisfaction with the results that have been achieved and an intolerance of shortcomings and violation--should be reflected in the life of every party organization.

It is perfectly understandable that the major new tasks in respect of the further development of agriculture can only be successfully accomplished if all organizing and political work in the countryside is raised to a higher level.

As you know, compilation of the 5-year plan is now being completed. You know the CPSU Central Committee's fundamental directives on this question.

It is necessary to work actively and purposefully in all oblasts and rayons in order to ensure an increase in production efficiency and the maximum use of intrinsic potential.

The party begins the accomplishment of any critical task, as you know, with an increase in its influence in this area. In this respect it is necessary to thoroughly analyze the alignment of party forces, primarily among the stockbreeders. The number of CPSU members and candidates working in animal husbandry has increased in recent years in the republic as a whole and reached, as has already been mentioned, almost 75,000. But in a number of oblast organizations the number of communists employed in this sector has declined.

In Nikolayevskaya Oblast there are no communist machine milkers on one out of every four farms and no communist workers of hog- and poultry-breeding livestock sections on one out of every two farms. On the kolkhozes of Chernovitskaya Oblast the thinnest party stratum is the livestock-fattening and feed-preparation operators--and it may be said that this is today a priority sector. Nevertheless, not a single worker has been admitted as a party candidate here in the last 3 years.

These facts indicate primarily that a nonspecific, formal approach is frequently adopted to the accomplishment of tasks in the localities. But it is necessary to reach every subdivision, investigate the situation in depth and send the communists and Komsomol members to the decisive areas.

The fact that many party committees are still paying insufficient attention to the work of the primary party organizations is also disturbing. Last October the Ukrainian CP Central Committee confirmed measures for a further improvement in the work of the primary party organizations and the strengthening of their influence on the life and activity of the labor collectives. The question of the work of the party and agricultural authorities of Ternopolskaya Oblast on providing for the development of animal husbandry was examined at that time. Serious gaps were noted, in particular, in the work of the primary party organizations of Buchachskiy Rayon.

It will soon have been a year. Sufficient time for positive results. But a study locally has shown that the raykom (Comrade V.N. Gavrishko, first secretary) has not reorganized its work. It essentially confined itself to familiarizing the party organization secretaries at a seminar with the Central Committee decision. No concrete work on implementation of its recommendations has been done. As before, the raykom is rendering the party organizations inadequate assistance in exercising the right of control over the activity of the administration. Communists' accounts and reports on their performance of their duties and fulfillment of the CPSU rules are rarely heard. The raykom frequently bypasses the primary organizations in meting out punishment to leaders. Nor has practically anything been done to reinforce the party stratum among the stockbreeders. There is a similar situation in certain other rayons.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy went on to observe: In order to ensure fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU and Ukrainian CP Congresses on the further development of agriculture it is essential to step up educational work, constantly displaying concern for the fullest satisfaction of the increased cultural requirements of its workers. We do not need to prove what tremendous significance--economic and political--is attached to these questions. Unfortunately, we have rural party organizations which underestimate them.

A most important indicator of people's level of awareness and political maturity is their attitude toward labor. We must subordinate all means in our arsenal, primarily the organization of socialist competition, to fostering a conscientious, honest attitude toward labor. It is essential to concentrate the center of gravity of all educational work in the labor collective, particularly in its primary components--the brigade, and the link and the farmstead.

We must also give thought to how to reflect the modern life of the village more convincingly and strikingly in newspaper articles and television and radio broadcasts. It is important to show the best examples of work and disclose experience and the components and ingredients of success and, what is most important, to show man and his attitude toward his duties and his work. The following shortcoming of the work of the mass information and propaganda media and, indeed, of our entire ideological-educational activity has to be mentioned: It frequently amounts merely to a presentation of the tasks, while the ways to accomplish these tasks are not revealed.

The Komsomol should involve itself considerably better in the work of the young people in animal husbandry. After all, approximately 200,000 young men and women work in the republic's livestock sections and animal husbandry complexes. This is a big and promising force and it is capable of the accomplishment of the most complex and crucial tasks. Our youth also are setting examples of shock labor.

The labor path of Komsomol graduate Nina Nergerey, milking-machine operator of the Michurin Kolkhoz of Zhitomirskaya Oblast's Korostyshevskiy Rayon, who addressed the plenum today, is typical to a large extent. Nina is 23 years old and has been working in the livestock section for 6 years now, annually producing over 7,000 kilos of milk per cow. She performs active public work. She is a member of the Komsomol Central Committee and a group Komsomol organizer of the collective. Nina's work has been awarded the Order of the Labor Red Banner, and she was elected a delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress.

Arkadiy Stepanov, operator at the Krymskaya Yuzhnaya poultry factory, Leonid Mendak, operator of the hog-fattening complex of Volynskaya Oblast's Iskra Kolkhoz, Anna Omelko, cattle-fattening operator of the 25th CPSU Congress Sovkhoz-Combine in Kiyevskaya Oblast, and many other young stockbreeders are working productively and, it may be said, handsomely.

As practice shows, where the essential work, social, recretional and study conditions have been created, the youth is retained and works well. For example, work is highly mechanized and is organized in two shifts on the Kommunist Kolkhoz of Cherkasskaya Oblast's Shpolyanskiy Rayon. Initially school graduates are given a guaranteed wage and experienced instructors are attached to them. All the conditions have been created on the farm not only for creative work but also for meaningful, interesting recreation and for enhancing one's professional and cultural level. As a result, 115 school graduates remained on their native farm in the last 5-year plan. Over 230 young people work on the kolkhoz, of whom 170 are Komsomol members. All the young men and women have secondary education, and every year 5-6 are sent to be trained in VUZes and tekhnikums at kolkhoz expense. The average age of the specialists here is 34.

Great credit here is due the party organization and board of the kolkhoz, which is led by Vladimir Ivanovich Kravchenko, former Komsomol secretary, current holder of two Orders of Lenin and the Labor Red Banner and delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress. A profound understanding of the importance of retaining the young people in agricultural production and an ability to see the long term have helped him choose the right path in the solution of the personnel problem.

Unfortunately, such concern for the young is displayed far from everywhere. Some leaders only complain about the young people leaving the village and do nothing practical to create suitable work, social and recreational conditions.

But let us think for a moment about today's rural youth. In the last 10 years the number of young people in the countryside with higher and secondary specialized education has doubled, and in average general educational levels the rural youth is right alongside urban youth. One-third of the young kolkhoz members combine work with study.

Yet at the same time many farmsteads lack comprehensive mechanization and sanitary facilities, and hot meals have not been organized here. As a consequence and also owing to the inadequate work of the leaders and party and Komsomol organizations, the number of Komsomol members among the stockbreeders declined even in a number of oblasts in the 10th 5-Year Plan.

More attention must also be paid to the youth's vocational guidance and the work of the rural vocational-technical schools, which are as yet meeting only two-thirds of the need for skilled stockbreeder personnel.

Nor is the following question any less important. Some VUZ and tekhnikum graduates do not start work at the place of their assignment or fail to complete the trainee period. For example, in 1980 some 1,300 persons were sent to Chernigovskaya Oblast from the republic's VUZes and tekhnikums, 460 of whom failed to arrive at their place of assignment, and among these one out of every three was an animal specialist or veterinarian.

There is obviously a need for fuller account to be taken in evaluating the work of the educational institutions and ministries on how many graduates are retained on the farms. It would seem necessary to refine state accounting with respect to this indicator. On the other hand, it is essential to increase the responsibility of kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders for the hiring of general educational school and rural vocational-technical school graduates and young specialists and for observance of the benefits established by law.

It is also time for the republic Ministry of Light Industry to draw the conclusions from earlier criticism--to develop and organize on the necessary scale the manufacture of comfortable and attractive special clothing and hygiene aids for the stockbreeders.

It also has to be said that, despite fundamental changes in production organization and technology, the stockbreeders are still called, in the old style, cattlemen, pig tenders and so forth on many farms. Here is something for our sociologists, agrarian scientists and field workers to think about.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy then dwelt on current matters. An analysis of the work in the first 6 months indicates that pretty good results have been achieved in the republic as a whole. In industry output worth R517 million was sold in excess of the plan against the socialist pledge for the year of R750 million. The plans for the manufacture of the majority of the most important products were overfulfilled. Some 75 percent of the output increase was obtained in the first 6 months thanks to increased labor productivity against an annual plan of 70 percent.

Manufacture of products of the highest quality category increased 15.5 percent compared with the first half of last year. In the industry of a number of oblasts (Khersonskaya, Zaporozhskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya, Rovenskaya, Lvovskaya and Ivano-Frankovskaya) it was in excess of 20-25 percent of total production.

At the same time the rate of increase in industrial production is still lagging behind the annual target, and it will be necessary to increase the production volume by no less than 4.2 percent in the second half of the year in order to meet it. This situation is partially explained by the incomplete provision of the processing industry with agricultural raw material of the 1980 harvest and also by the lagging of the coal industry and ferrous metallurgy. As before, many enterprises here are tolerating lax management, shortcomings in production and labor organization and violations of production discipline.

The Ukrainian Council of Ministers, Gosplan, ministries, departments and oblispolkoms and association and enterprise leaders must analyze in depth the results of work of the first 6 months and implement concrete measures to overcome the lag and fulfill the annual plans. It is necessary to sharply increase supervision of enterprises' observance of plan and contract discipline and hold leaders who systematically permit breaches thereof strictly accountable.

A number of sectors of the republic's economy is failing to meet the targets for economizing on energy and other material-technical resources and is implementing measures unsatisfactorily for a reduction in prime costs and an increase in production profitability.

It is known that only increased social labor productivity can be the principal source of an increase in national income and the people's increased well-being. However, the results obtained in the first 6 months, particularly the labor productivity growth rate in industry, can by no means be considered satisfactory. There are many reasons for this, but a principal reason is the fact that the plans with respect to this most important indicator are frequently not of a mobilizing nature.

There are also instances of the leaders and economic services of certain enterprises, and sometimes ministries, ignoring the requirement of vitally important, objective economic laws, attempting in every possible way to increase the wage fund without securing a due increase in labor productivity. Ministry and department leaders, the Gosplan and, yes, the Council of Ministers of the republic must react considerably more sharply to such unhealthy phenomena.

Questions of an increase in the production of consumer goods and a broadening of their assortment and their increased quality should be a topic of our particular concern. In the 6 months the above-plan production of such commodities in the republic amounted to R270 million (with a pledge for the year of R450 million). Kiev workers are engaging well in this business. The gorkoms and raykoms here are performing systematic work on finding and utilizing potential and solving long-term problems. Extensive use should be made of their experience. These questions should also be studied more enterprisingly by all oblispolkoms and their consumer goods and trade commissions.

As far as capital construction is concerned, as before, this sector remains, unfortunately, a bottleneck in the republic. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev drew the attention of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee to the infelicitous state of the republic's capital construction, particularly at projects of paramount significance. In particular, the 6-month plan was fulfilled only 95 percent at the Chernobyl AES. A lag was allowed to develop at the Vinnitsa chemical plant, the Kerch metallurgical and Zvenigorod cheese-making plants, the Berdyansk knitwear and Dolina cotton-spinning factories and other facilities. The reasons for this situation are the unsatisfactory organization of construction production, disruption of the deadlines for the supply of materials and structures, a manpower shortage and, most important, the inflexibility and lack of discipline of the leaders of a number of construction organizations and inadequate supervision on the part of the ministries and obkoms.

As you know, the Ukrainian CP Central Committee has outlined measures to ensure the fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges of 1981 and an increase in the efficiency of the work of the construction ministries, which are obliged to notify the executants as quickly as possible of the list of particularly important capacities ready for startup and concentrate essential forces and resources at them. Ministry, integrated plant obkom and obispolkom executives have been personally assigned to these projects. After all, production facilities nearing completion constitute only one-fourth of total contract operations, and the construction organizations have every opportunity for coping with the set assignment.

Unfortunately, the fulfillment of Central Committee instructions is organized particularly unsatisfactorily in a number of oblasts, particularly in Cherkasskaya, Sumskaya, Ternopolskaya, and Chernigovskaya Oblasts. This situation can be tolerated no longer. The Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo has strictly warned Comrade Ministers A.N. Shchepetilnikov and G.K. Lubenets and demanded that they and a number of obkoms adopt effective measures to surmount the lag that has been allowed to develop.

In order to ensure the commissioning of fixed capital and all the most important capacities envisaged by the 1981 plan we must immediately and decisively concentrate manpower and material-technical resources at the construction projects due for completion and determine specifically for every project who needs to do what and what questions have to be resolved in order for the plan to be fulfilled.

It is necessary to institute stern proceedings against leaders for any attempts to divert workers and material resources to secondary and nonplanned projects.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy briefly described the state of affairs in farming. All oblasts are currently engaged in the harvesting of early cereals and grain procurement. Some 9 million hectares or 66 percent have already been cut, 6.4 million hectares have been threshed and the state has been sold 3.5 million tons of grain.

M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and USSR Agriculture Minister V.K. Mesyats visited the republic from 6 through 11 July. They familiarized themselves with the progress of the harvesting and fodder procurement and the state of the sowings on the farms of seven oblasts. They had a good impression, as a whole, of the work of the party organizations and soviet and agricultural authorities. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are obtaining a big harvest thanks to the enhanced standard of farming, concern for the seeds and the good organization of harvesting operations. At the same time serious shortcomings in the reaping and the use and adjustment of harvesting equipment and its maintenance were revealed on certain farms of Odesskaya, Nikolayevskaya and certain other oblasts. This testifies that the organization of the work and work directly in the brigades and with each machine operator are not yet at the proper level everywhere.

In conclusion Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized once again that we are obliged to do everything and do it well to ensure fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges both this year--the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan--and in subsequent years and appreciably increase the production of farming and animal husbandry products for an improvement in supplies to the population.

As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized, this is an important task for our party. It is a most important task for each of us.

WORK OF BALTIC REPUBLICS' STOCKBREEDERS REVIEWED

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[Text] The significance of good supplies of fodder in winter is shown by the report of the Central Statistical Administration on the work of stockbreeders in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia in the last half-year.

Only 6 quintals per head of cattle was procured last year on our republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Because of this, herds have not even been able to recover from the difficult winter during the grazing period, as the milk yield per cow has been only 1,300 kg--549 kg less than in Estonia. Moreover, in our republic, in comparison with last year, milk yields per cow are still falling and at present are already nearly 700 kg lower than a year ago. Also, the work of improving herds here is considerably lower than in our neighboring republics, which also have been strongly affected by the shortage of valuable fodder.

It is only our republic's breeders of young cattle, pigs and poultry who have managed, by utilizing summer pastures and providing for thorough additional feeding of animals, to sell more meat to the state than a year ago, whereas in Lithuania and Estonia last year's meat production levels have not been attained. Also, production of eggs in comparison with the same period last year has been increased 6 percent by Latvian poultry breeders, this being the best result in the Baltic republics.